BRISTOL BAY INTERIOR FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

PUBLIC MEETING

Dolly's Hall Naknek, Alaska February 28, 2017 8:30 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Molly Chythlook, Chair Dan Dunaway Lary Hill Billy Maines Nanci Morris Lyon Senafont Shugak

Regional Council Coordinator, Donald Mike

Recorded and transcribed by:

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	Page 4
1	National Park and Preserve;
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And then after that is Alaska Department of Fish and Game
6	And then OSM.
8 9 10 11 12 13	Number 13 is future meeting dates and we'll confirm the fall 2017 meeting date and location and then also select the winter 2018 meeting date and location.
14	Number 14 will be closing comments.
15 16	Number 15, adjourn.
17 18 19 20 21	So these are the agenda items for today. And we called the meeting to order at earlier and then roll call, establish quorum. I guess it would be Donald or Dan, one of them.
22 23	Donald.
24 25 26 27	MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. Roll call of the Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.
28 29	Mr. Pete Abraham.
30	(No response)
32 33 34	MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, Mr. Abraham is unable to attend due to medical.
35 36	Mr. Dennis Andrew.
37	(No response)
39 40 41 42 43	MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, Mr. Andrew is attending a business meeting in Anchorage and couldn't be here today.
44	Ms. Nanci Morris Lyon.
46	MS. MORRIS LYON: Here.
48 49 50	MR. MIKE: Ms. Molly Chythlook.

	Page 5
1	MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Here.
3	MR. MIKE: Mr. Senafont Shugak.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MR. SHUGAK: Here.
7	MR. MIKE: Mr. Billy Maines.
9	MR. MAINES: Here.
10 11	MR. MIKE: Mr. Dan Dunaway.
12 13	MR. DUNAWAY: Here.
14 15	MR. MIKE: Mr. Lary Hill.
16 17	MR. HILL: Here.
18 19	MR. MIKE: Mr. Victor Seybert.
20 21	(No response)
22 23	MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, Mr. Seybert's
24 25	also on business and couldn't be able to attend this meeting.
26 27	Mr. Richard Wilson.
28 29	(No response)
30	MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, Mr. Wilson is
32 33	on leave and was unable to attend this meeting. His leave was advanced about a year ago.
34 35 36	So, Madame Chair, you have five members present here and one online. We have a quorum.
37 38	MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank
39 40	you. Number 5 would be review and adopt agenda. Oh, I'm sorry, I'm skipping. Welcome and introductions
41 42	would be so we'll introduce the Board members and then we'll go to the public.
43	So, Dan Dunaway.
45	MR. DUNAWAY: Good morning. I'm Dan
46 47 48 49	Dunaway, I'm from Dillingham. I've lived there about 27 some odd years.
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MR. SMITH: Good morning, Madame Chair. Bill Smith, I'm the new supervisory biologist for 2 Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge. 3 4 5 MS. CHISHOLM: Good morning, Madame Chair and Chair members. My name is Linda Chisholm, I 6 7 am the subsistence coordinator and cultural resource program manager for Katmai, Aniakchak and Alagnak 8 9 National Park units. 10 MS. RUPP: Good morning, Madame Chair 11 and Council members. I'm Liza Rupp, I'm the 12 subsistence program manager and cultural resources 13 program manager at Lake Clark National Park and 14 Preserve. 15 16 17 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Thank you. 18 19 Paul. 20 MR. BOSKOFFSKY: Paul Boskoffsky from 21 Naknek. I'm just here to see -- interested to see 2.2 what's going on with our subsistence. 23 24 25 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Welcome. 26 Yeah, thank you. 27 28 MR. CADY: Good morning, Madame Chair. Tom Cady, I'm the deputy manager at the Alaska 29 Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuges. 30 been here about two years now. 31 32 MR. KLUTSCH: Yes, Madame Chair. 33 name is Joe Klutsch. I'm not government affiliated, 34 35 I'm just here to listen in and learn. 36 37 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okav. 38 always happy to see you, Joe. 39 MR. KLUTSCH: Thank you. 40 41 42 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Susan. 43 44 MS. HENRY: Good morning, Madame Chair and members of the RAC. I'm Susanna Henry, the Refuge 45 46 manager at Togiak National Wildlife Refuge from 47 Dillingham. 48 MR. MIKE: Madame Chair. Madame Chair. 49 50

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49 50 Management. Suzanne Worker is normally your biologist

for this RAC, but she is doing some training so I am

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MR. MIKE: Yes, Madame Chair, Lake
     Clark will be added under NPS agency reports. And if
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     you would allow me, Madame Chair, I can discuss any
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     changes to the agenda or additions.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So they're
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     being added where?
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                                Under agency reports.....
                     MR. MIKE:
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okav.
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                     MR. MIKE: .....NPS. We can add Lake
     Clark....
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: After OSM?
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                     MR. MIKE: No, page 2, it says NPS,
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     Katmai National Park and then we can include Lake Clark
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     National Park SRC membership. And then if you go under
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     old business we have revisions of draft MOU with State
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     of Alaska, Madame Chair, we can strike that and that
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     will be under OSM reports.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                     MR. MIKE: Yeah. Old business we have
     revision of draft MOU with State of Alaska and we can
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     strike that from the agenda and put it under OSM
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     reports.
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                     And that's all I have, Madame Chair.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes, thank you,
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     Madame Chair.
                    I would also propose knowing that we've
     got people that are trying very diligently to join us
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     at our meeting, that if needed we give BBNA some leeway
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     and move them to where it is appropriate once they are
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     able to arrive or confirm that they're not going to be
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     able to arrive that we can accept their reports over
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     the phone.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Did you
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                     They're probably headed to the airport
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     get that, BBNA?
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     then, they're supposed to be leaving.....
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BRISTOL BAY REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 2/28/2017 Page 12 MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, this is Gayla. We can barely hear you guys. So I don't -- I 2 know Verner was going to be -- I think their plane 3 leaves here at 10:00, I don't know if they are headed to the airport to go check in, but we can hardly hear 5 you guys. 6 7 MR. WILSON: We can barely hear. 8 at the airport now. I don't know what you asked her, I 9 did hear BBNA. 10 11 12 MS. MORRIS LYON: Can you hear me 13 better now? 14 MR. WILSON: 15 Yeah. 16 17 MS. MORRIS LYON: Okay. So, Verner, I'm just proposing that we leave leeway for BBNA 18 reports that are going to be present when you guys 19 finally make it over here hopefully this morning. I 20 have no idea for sure when we'll get to those reports, 21 but if need be we can have them float a little bit and 2.2 23 that's my proposal. 24 25 MR. WILSON: Okay. Yeah, that would be 26 very helpful. 27 28 Thank you. 29 30 MS. MORRIS LYON: Yep. 31 32 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. 33 34 Anything else, any additions or changes 35 to the agenda. 36 37 (No comments) 38 39 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Seeing 40 none.... 41 42 MS. MORRIS LYON: Question. 43 44 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. There's 45 been question. All in favor say aye. 46 47 IN UNISON: Aye. 48

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:

Any

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Page 13
     opposition.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                      Seeing
                                               Okay.
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     none it carries.
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                     Okay. The next one is elections
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     and....
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                      Donald.
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                     MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, thank you.
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     Donald Mike Council coordinator for Bristol Bay.
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                     We're -- the election of officers we
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     hold every winter. So nominations for Chair is now
     open.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes, I'd like to
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     nominate Molly please. As much as I'd like to do it to
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     Richard, I'll -- would prefer Molly at our helm.
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                     MR. MIKE: Nomination for Molly as
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     Chair. Any other nomination?
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Move to close
     nominations.
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                     MR. MIKE: Nomination's closed. All in
     favor of Molly for Chair say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MR. MIKE: All opposed same sign.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     MR. MIKE: Molly, you're our Chair.
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     You have the gavel.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
45
     you. Vice Chair.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                   Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.
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49 50 Curyung Tribal Council and we take care of the permits

for the hunt down on the coast there and we've handled probably I want to say around 300 or better permits out of our office and I had to get another hundred put in. But I'm hoping to hear on the report later on that we've actually had some success in trying to get down to the manageable number of caribou that the Service wants to maintain. I know for myself I've wanted to get down there, but haven't had the chance. And whenever it looked like I had the opportunity the weather was against me. So I'm hoping that we've come close to trying to accomplish the goal of dealing with the Nushagak Peninsula herd.

That's all.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

you, Billy.

2.2

Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. No, I have mostly just hearsay to report on fall and winter hunts. It seemed like there was a decent number of moose taken this year and it's been great to have some access to the caribou and I know some of the hunters that were awarded permits for that over here for the first time in I don't even remember how many years have had success and I know some haven't, but it's nice to have that opportunity available.

 And then the other thing that I just wanted to report that I don't -- again it's definitely not an area that I would consider myself having any expertise in, but there's been an awful lot of reports around here from local residents of unusual yardbird sightings, little red birds they don't recognize and just some migratory birds that just aren't normally recognized in the area that seem to be here and some in large numbers. So just an observance.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you, Nanci.

Lary.

MR. HILL: Okay. I'm Lary Hill. In our area, Iliamna area, we've -- for the second year in a row we've got a very -- as Nanci said a very decent

harvest of moose. And they seem to be migrating out of the Park, I don't know if that's so or not, but it was -- actually there was one killed about 800 fee from my house, I wasn't quick enough to get it, somebody else did. But anyway the winter season for moose and caribou, it's -- we still have problems with access because of the snow and the extreme cold. The fall harvest for caribou was a little bit better, they still had to go a long ways, a full day's travel, just to get to the caribou. And same with now, it's still a long trip to get to the caribou. But the caribou that they are getting are in real good shape, they're fat and they're -- you know, they haven't started moving close to our area yet, but we hope that'll happen before the season closes.

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Also we're seeing some weird birds, not so many hummingbirds this year as we have in prior years, but the last thing is we're seeing -- I'm seeing a decrease in the number of gulls, herring gulls, the big gulls seem to be less in our area than before. I don't know what the cause of it is, but it's really noticeable by their absence. So I don't know what that means.

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That's it.

Dan.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

you, Lary.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, there's a lot of things going Dan Dunaway. through my mind. We had another pretty good berry year which was wonderful. My understanding is and I don't know if Fish and Game's going to provide a report or not, but my understanding is there was a slight increase in moose harvest over in the Dillingham area. I saw some requests for extended seasons that were denied because of the slightly increased harvest. understand that Togiak moose winter season went fairly well or 17A I should say, but I haven't heard numbers. I am also hearing that there's been some success with the Nushagak caribou now that we have a real winter and real good or better traveling conditions. I'm really relieved if we have a better winter.

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I have a fox pair living in my bird

feeder and I'm hearing of yellow crown sparrows in other places. We're also hearing this concern about ptarmigan, I haven't been out enough to check for myself, but Saturday I was out, I saw no ptarmigan tracks, but that's not always unusual in the area that I go.

We had a decent king run I think. I should say that I've been working part-time for the Department of Fish and Game doing some subsistence surveys and my appreciation of what it takes to collect personal interviews for subsistence has really gone up. It's a lot tougher than the rainbow trout that you catch and they don't have any choice, you just make them give you the data they have. But it's been very, very interesting and a real eye opener and I really appreciate the work folks have done.

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And I guess I like to talk too much, but I want to acknowledge the retirement of a couple of key figures. One is Mark Lisak who's a long time fish biologist with Togiak Refuge and a personal friend.

And he -- we won't be hearing as much from him at least in an official capacity. Also Tom Krieg, the subsistence biologist or subsistence person for Fish and Game there in Dillingham will be retiring in April. And he's spent a long, long time out here collecting data all over Bristol Bay. And I just want to acknowledge his contribution. And again as I've working with him and with some other people, it's a lot harder than I ever appreciated. So we appreciate what he's done.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, I'd like to add a couple more things from Iliamna if I may.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Go ahead.

MR. HILL: I'm reluctant to talk about this, but last -- this fall we actually -- my wife and I actually spotted a pair of golden eagles in our area. And we have not seen anything like that probably in like 20 years. So really was encouraging to see them returning. And they're -- obviously they were bigger than the bald eagles and had a wingspan like this and

they're a definite kind of a reddish auburn color to them and one was larger than the other. And they were eating on a caribou leg somebody had left out. And we went to go and see what was all the commotion, here's these huge birds just picking on that carcass. So we sat and watched them for quite a while. And lastly it's a -- I know where their nesting is, but now I'm not going to tell anybody. I can't confirm, you know, having....

Lastly with our season this year with the run, salmon run peaking when it did, a little bit later and also the berries were at their ripest. So this year we didn't have to fight the bears for the berries which we usually do if the run is before the berries get their ripest.

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But I wanted to mention the golden eagles and we'll be keeping watch and hopefully we can document some of that, but I'm trying to keep it a secret, but just so between all of us just, you know, keep it there because I don't know if they were just temporary, but I think I know where the nesting area is or there used to be one about 20 years ago and they seem to be in the same area. So just, you know, keep your eyes open in that area.

And that's it.

Thank you.

MR. DUNAWAY:

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

There's one other thing, a real concern I wanted to bring up is that over in the Dillingham area we've had in the last couple winters some instances of moose poaching. And very typically it ends up being a cow moose that's pregnant so they're not just killing one, they're killing two. There was -- I stumbled on an issue myself last year and then I've heard there's a couple -- and there was another one and I think there's been one or two again this year and it really, really concerns me that I get this gut feeling that there's a little bit more poaching. I know there's always a little bit going on, but it discourages me that as hard

plans and to assure there's moose and we've got abundant moose in the Togiak area now and yet there's

as the rest of us work to have these coordinated moose

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folks that somehow think it's okay to poach. And I just want to speak out against it and ask the public to help us discourage that so that we can have healthy moose populations.

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Thank you.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Some of that is this new breed of hunters that's going on practically shooting anything in sight. It's, you know, lack of any hunter education or just they see a moose and they're going to -- that's fair game to them. But I don't know how you get around that, with hunter education you can tell if it's a cow moose or -- I don't know if there's something lacking there with maybe our licensing practices like they do in other countries, but I don't know, we have the same problem not to -- nothing personal against the younger people, but some of them will go out hunting and it's a moose, they don't stop to think if it's a cow or it's a bull. So it's just --I don't know, all we can do is hunter education, but or just someone caring about conservation. I don't know, something lacking there.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Anymore

discussion.

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: This is -- I'd like to encourage our Board members to take all the time they need to to report on the sightings or experiences because we're just the eyes of this Board here and we -- we're -- I guess this part of the report from the Council members I think is probably the most important because we are in with the environment and with the people that do the harvest and it's just -- I just want to encourage the Board members to just report on whatever has come to their sightings and any interest.

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So becoming an elder and my husband and I are not able to harvest or hunt and harvest like we

used to, it's been really a privilege and very humbling to be in this situation when people bring you their resources, people that have harvested resources. And in that way I still have a kind of an idea of what's being harvested out there when people bring us different resources.

And I guess starting with caribou people from Manokotak mainly and the other like Togiak, they've been, you know, hunting caribou on the Peninsula and they seem to be harvesting and also Dillingham folks hunting towards the east of the Dillingham area are harvesting.

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 The sad situation that happened, it's probably already been two weeks, one of our young hunters from Manokotak was in a snow machine accident on his way back from Manokotak and, you know, was deceased. So I guess the snow machines that the young people are driving now, I don't know if they're realizing that, you know, speed isn't always the appropriate way to go especially when you have a load of caribou or whatever else are in the sled including wood. That could be a dangerous situation for people that are speeding.

So when we get these resources brought to us we -- with me as a cook -- you know, cooking these resources I can tell the difference of the conditions of the meat. The resources, the caribou that we're receiving from the Nushagak Peninsula have been pretty edible. The caribou that we received from the east side have been pretty tough. I like my caribou just cooked I guess not -- maybe not medium rare, but I tried cooking my first caribou that I received from one of the hunters that came harvested from the east area and that -- the meat was so tough that I had to recook the meat. I don't know if it's from the animal running.

Okay. So and then traveling to Manokotak and Togiak, you know, this time of year they're harvesting ptarmigan and they've been having a hard time finding ptarmigan and they're just wondering if it's because they're hiding due to such cold weather still, but I guess like Dan mentioned that ptarmigan is scarce and so Manokotak, Togiak villages, even Aleknagik and Dillingham folks are having a time finding ptarmigan.

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And the last three years our -Aleknagik Lake hasn't really been freezing as well as
the river, Wood River. This year the Wood River froze
and so did our lake system so when the Wood River
system wasn't freezing our -- that the smelt that
usually come up to the upper end of the Wood River
right there at the Aleknagik Lake because there was no
protection I guess from the ice that usually forms in
the river they came up to our lake for the first time
so people from -- even from Dillingham and elsewhere
were coming up to actually ice fish from right there at
the lakes -- our lake, first lake system at Aleknagik
and that was amazing.

2.2

Another thing that's happening that I was asked to be involved in was the -- I guess there's a survey by Alaska Department of Fish and Game Anchorage on shorebirds. And they wanted me to identify the Yup'ik names for these shorebirds. when we identify Yup'ik names for any resources it's usually pretty clear of the ones that we actually harvest to eat. And the ones that we don't eat are usually generalized in the Yup'ik terms. So I couldn't really help her with the shorebirds in identifying each species that they were showing me because around here as long as I could remember not very many people So I told the folks that harvest shorebirds to eat. were involved in the Anchorage office to contact people from Bethel area that actually use the shorebirds for -- you know, for their home use. And I think that has happened.

So it's been a good year so far with the snow, it's almost feels normal. Even the cold weather is here so people are traveling a lot more than normal. I noticed when I flew in yesterday this area hardly had any snow. So we're normal and you guys are still -- or this side of the area is still quite not normal with no snow.

Okay. That's our reports. Unless you have any questions, any more comments.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, just to share a little story. Two years ago I took out this bird watcher and we were wandering around looking at birds and there was these birds, I didn't know what they were, they were small, kind of brown. So I asked him, he was identifying everything and some I didn't know

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where they were, what they were, saw this little bird oh, that's a LBF. I'm scratching my head, what's an LBF. He says little brown fellow.

(Laughter)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. If there's no other reports I'll give a quick overview of the Chair's report.

Do you remember last -- at our fall meeting we were discussing our concern about public attendance. And the -- Joe Chythlook, BBNC Chair, came up to the front and was concerned about that. And so from that I asked if -- to help with the -- I guess information about passing our -- to encourage people that weren't attending the public -- if Bristol Bay RAC could be involved with the leadership forum that BBNC was going to be holding and we got on the agenda so there was a -- some of us over there, Donald Mike was there, Dan O'Hara and I don't know, was Billy Williams there, I couldn't remember.

Okay. And I'm -- if you can't hear me I'm almost kissing the mic here, I'm sorry.

But anyway the -- not only was Bristol Bay RAC there, but Nushagak Advisory was also there to try to encourage the Bristol Bay folks that were attending the leadership forum the importance of attending these Council meetings that involve their subsistence resources. And so I think -- I'm hoping that we made an impact, but I think we also need to continue this trend to try to inform our public to attend. I'm thankful that we've started encouraging our students to attend because that's our future leaders here eventually. I hope that you, the two boys and the gal that was here would be up here leading the folks out there.

Then January Federal Subsistence Board met and Bristol Bay -- this year the Bristol Bay didn't have any proposals, but I -- during my report I reported on our hope to get the public involved in hopes to have them attend our -- the Regional Advisory Council and also our Nushagak Advisory Councils to help with the -- making regulations. Because this is where the regulations for our resources start.

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And so I guess with our continued work
     in hoping to try to get our public involved we're --
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     we'll be having more public folks attending then.
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     I think that's working, we've got at least our students
     coming now, before we never had our students involved.
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                     So that's kind of a synopsis of my
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     report.
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10
                     Okay.
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                     Any other comments.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Did I miss
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     anything, Donald?
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                     MR. MIKE: No, Madame Chair.
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     Bristol Bay Native Corporation leadership forum in
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     Anchorage two OSM staff were there, myself and Carl
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     Johnson, my supervisor. We had RAC member Dan O'Hara
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     and Advisory Committee member Randy Alvarez. And I
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     thought we did a good job explaining our program to the
     public and we had some questions after awhile, but we
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     only had an hour to participate. But it was a good
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     one.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: We'll take a
     five minute break.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Just, Madame Chair, if I
     might add.
                 Thank you for that update on the leadership
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     forum because when I read the minutes I was hoping to
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     hear something. I'm really glad that that came off
     because I remember Joe's invitation. So good work
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     everybody.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                               Okay.
                                                      We'll
     take a five minute break.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Calling the
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     meeting back to order. Next on our agenda is the
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public and private comment on nonagenda items. And I think we'd encourage the students to come and talk to us and also any of the public folks. This is your time to come and talk to us.

Oh, one thing that I forgot to mention and I don't know where they are, the blue cards. You know where the blue cards might be?

MS. MORRIS LYON: They're on the back table.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Fill those blue cards and then, students, do you have something you want to -- we're encouraging you to come and talk to us.

Go ahead and pick up a blue card and you can fill one out after the fact.

Okay. Come on students, we're waiting.

MS. MORRIS LYON: They're expecting it at the end of the meeting, they're planning on coming up at the end of the meeting.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I guess there was a misunderstanding, they thought we were going to have them come at the end of the meeting. But this is the time for public and tribal comments on nonagenda items for any public person to come and talk to us. If not, then we can move on on our agenda.

Okay. Seeing none let's move down to old business. Oh, I'm sorry new business. Call for Federal wildlife proposals, the Nushagak Peninsula caribou herd report. Do we have that person here.

Okay. Tom.

MR. EVANS: Good morning, Madame Chairman and members of the Council. It's nice to meet new people and a new Board so it's been fun coming here and always enjoy -- even though I know my Councils really well and it's nice to interact with the same people over and over so you get a feel for what people -- you know, what their interests are and how things work, it's also fun to meet new people and go to new areas.

So I'll give you a brief rundown on the call for regulatory proposals. Typically we have a proposal period, usually goes from mid January to like the end of March. Because of the change in the Administration the call for proposals has not been signed by the Administration yet so we're waiting for that call for proposals. But if there's any proposals that the Council would like to recommend I suggest that you go ahead and process them at the meeting, you know, accept them or whatever and then we can work with you or we can get the proposals in. And when the call does get formalized we can submit those proposals for the wildlife cycle. So we're submitting proposals for the 2018 to 2020 cycle.

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So I'll give you just a brief rundown of what the proposal process is. The Board will consider proposals to change Federal hunting and trapping seasons, harvest limits, methods of harvest and customary and traditional use determinations on Federal public lands. The Federal public lands include the National Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, Monuments and Preserves, National Forests, National Wild and Scenic Rivers and Bureau of Land Management areas that are not part of the national conservation system. The Federal regulations do not apply to the State of Alaska lands, private lands, military lands, Native allotments or selected Federal lands by State or Native corporations.

The Councils may choose to work with OSM staff to develop a proposal and proposals are also accepted by individuals and organizations as well. Information that is included in the proposal should be your name, organization, your contact information basically, the regulation you wish to change including management unit and number and species. If you know the current regulation quote that because that helps provide the groundwork to see what the change will be, the regulation as you would like to see it written, an explanation as to why the regulatory change should be made, a description of the impact of the change on wildlife populations and a description of the impact that it might have on subsistence users. Other impacts could include things like sport and recreational and commercial interests as well. So just an idea of what the change is and what the impacts will be on various segments on the population.

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You may not submit the proposals via
     email, you can submit them by mail or hand delivery to
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     Office of Subsistence Management, you can submit
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     proposals here at the RAC meeting and you can also
     submit proposals through the web, go to Federal
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     rulemaking portal. Like I said right now no proposals
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     are being accepted because of the change in the
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     Administration and we haven't gotten official approval
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     to do so yet. Typically like I say they end the end of
     -- typically they've ended like the end of March, this
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     year that proposal period may go a little longer
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     because of this kind of the change. That's an
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     oversight of the proposal process and that's on page 15
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     of your book, by the way.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okay.
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     questions for....
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Has anybody heard
     with the new Administration when this is going to get
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     signed or is it everybody's in the air?
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                     MR. EVANS: It's kind of a day to day
     thing, we just don't know.
                                 It's just....
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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     emailing on the proposals?
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                     MR. EVANS: No emailing on the
     proposals, correct.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: How about fax?
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                     MR. EVANS: Fax you can do it to our
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     office, you can submit them via fax to our office. I
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     think that would work.
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                     MR. MIKE:
                                Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.
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                     MR. MIKE: Yes, Madame Chair, thank
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     you. I -- what my understanding from OSM, the
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directions the Councils should be taking, is if you have any potential wildlife proposals we can discuss it on record and when the Federal Register is published for the call for wildlife proposals, you know, the Federal Register, then we can submit those proposals. But this is an opportunity for the Council to discuss on record potential wildlife proposals on Federal public lands.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, my questions were if I got a question from the public regarding, you know, how to send emails or send proposals I'd have -- I'd be able to answer.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. And I would just suggest stepping back from my role on the Council and into one as a business owner, I would suggest that the -- they take -- OSM takes a look at finding a way to get accepted at least scanned PDF copies because as a business owner I don't even own a fax anymore and have not for probably four or five years because it's becoming archaic quickly. So I -- and most everybody including, you know, even legal people are accepting PDF scans so I would suggest that as a consideration.

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MR. MIKE: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

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MR. MIKE: Yes, Madame Chair, thank you. As a coordinator I receive a lot of information and I prefer PDFs than faxes. So more reliable than a fax.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, the reason why I brought up faxes is because villages, a lot of times their computer is down, their computer's not able to send anything, their only reliable is fax. So that's why I asked that.

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1 Okay. Thank you. Any other comments.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

 MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. Prior to Richard's departure for his vacation he and I — he discussed with me the State's hunting regulations for caribou in unit 9C. Currently there's a season to be announced and Richard Wilson, Mr. Wilson's thought was that this Council sponsor a proposal on the Board of Game site. So he would like to see a season for 9C, that portion of the north bank of Naknek River and south of the Alagnak River drainage. He'd like the season to mirror unit 9B, August 1, March 31. So he stated there's no reason for closure on the north side of the Naknek River.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan

Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Madame Chair and Donald, that sounds really interesting to me. So just so I'm really clear Richard would like to see us have a proposal that would mirror the State Regulation on unit 9C caribou; is that correct?

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, Mr. Dunaway, he'd like to submit a proposal to the Board of Game on the State regulations for the remainder -- the -- unit 9C, that portion north of the north bank of the Naknek River and south of the Alagnak River. Currently it's a may be announced season, he'd like a season that begins August 1, March 31. So his opinion is that there's no reason for closure and he would like to add a season on 9C under State regulations and he'd like to sponsor it or he'd like this Council to sponsor a Board of Game proposal.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, and I would concur with his conclusion. I do not see any reason why that area should be included and I think it would,

you know, benefit the users, especially the subsistence users because of the time of year it applies to and I think that's a good idea.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Dan, did you have a comment.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I want to be supportive of what Richard and the more local folks here would like to have and I'm still a little muddled on it, but if -- you know, I see Randy's here and a few other people. So he wants a set season not a to be announced season. It seems like -- I'm thinking Dillingham style, we I think adopted some to be announced to give more flexibility to the Department. So I just want to -- I want to be supportive, but I also want to have a clear understanding before I go too far.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Donald, did you have a answer.

MR. MIKE: Yes, during my discussion with Mr. Wilson, you know, I told Mr. Wilson that the Council can discuss that on record and work on the details. And as far as sending a proposal to the Board of Game I would help him with the details, but any other information that the Council wish to see on the proposal, it -- I mean, we can -- I can get it started so I guess Mr. Wilson is looking for support from this Council to endorse the Board of Game proposal that this Council may potentially submit to the Board of Game.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes, thank you. Through the Chair. Yeah, Donald, when is the deadline for those submissions?

MR. MIKE: I believe it's -- Tom, do you have the date, but it's -- I think the Board of Game proposals the deadline is in 2017. I don't have the exact dates, but we can work out the details and

issues. 1

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MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, this is Gayla with BBNA. I believe the Board of Game proposal deadline is May 1st.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Okay. Thank you, Gayla. Yeah, I would like to support that, Donald, if you would take the initiative on that to make it specific to that area and mirror the other dates for lack of confusion. And I would invite any other users and I see we have several in the area that would like to make comments on it, hear from them if they'd like to.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess we're looking at you, Randy, if not, Dan.

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MR. ALVAREZ: Sure.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Come

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on, Randy.

Randy Alvarez from MR. ALVAREZ: Egegik. Yeah, that's -- I'm sure Richard's -- he's my -- I'm related to him, he's my cousin, but anyway we do a lot of hunting on the other half. I'm sure Richard's referring to Mulchatna caribou, that's why he would like to see this open. It probably needs to be in the proposal there that it's referring to Mulchatna caribou. And I don't see a problem with that. You know, the Department has the option of emergency closure which would be better than it is now. If it was open for hunting for Mulchatna caribou, but if the Naknek -- North Peninsula herd migrated across the river the Department of Fish and Game always has the option for emergency closure to close this area when there are North Peninsula caribou there versus the way it is now, it's always closed and they can open it when Mulchatna caribou come down. And I'm thinking that's what Richard's proposal is is keep it open for Mulchatna caribou, but when North Peninsula caribou migrate over there then the Department has the option to emergency closure it.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, Randy, very good point. I made the assumption everybody knew that, but that is exactly the reasoning behind that proposal. And it's been years since the North Peninsula herd

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headed that way and crossed the river. And because of that change in migration at least for now, that was 2 exactly Richard's thought, we had spoke about it 3 briefly too, I don't think nearly as much length as 4 Donald had, but I did neglect to mention that and that 5 is a totally imperative point that everything hinges 6 7 on. 8 9 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Thank Okay. 10 you, Randy. 11 12 Dan Dunaway. 13 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame 14 Chair, thank you, Randy. I guess I just want to kind 15 of register my disappointment. I'm not aware of any 16 17 Fish and Game folks being available to kind of help us understand this, it's a frustration at times to me that 18 if the State wants to work with the Feds they've go to 19 be present. I don't know if anybody's listening in, 20 but we've got to be together to work together. 21 2.2 23 Thank you. 24 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 25 Okay. 26 27 MS. KLEIN: This is Jill Klein from Alaska Department of Fish and Game, I'm listening in. 28 I'm not in the Division of Wildlife, but I can try to 29 help out as needed. 30 31 32 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank 33 you, Dan. 34 35 Dan. 36 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Jill, I 37 appreciate your presence. Yeah, maybe the biologists 38 up at King Salmon are busy on a survey, I don't know. 39 I was kind of looking forward to them participating in 40 the meeting. So maybe pass that on. 41 42 43 Thank you. 44 45 MR. HILL: Madame Chair. 46 47 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary. 48 49 MR. HILL: Does anybody know the status 50

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of where they -- maybe Randy might address it or have any of the North Peninsula herd been crossing the river up behind Levelock, going up towards like Iliamna or have the -- do you know if any of the Mulchatna herd's coming down this way?

MR. ALVAREZ: Madame Chair, my name's Randy Alvarez. There's -- they haven't crossed the river this year yet. I don't know if they will. There's a bunch of caribou that came down right behind Levelock, people were getting. In Egegik we got some the other day, they were right across the river. But I haven't seen any tracks crossing the river yet. They used to, but I think warm weather the last few years have been keeping out part of the north. So maybe with this cold weather coming back, getting a little more snow then they'll start migrating back down again. But that's just speculation.

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 MR. HILL: I was wondering because we haven't had many caribou, we had to go way inland. And usually they're starting to move to the area and they haven't so far. So I'm wondering if maybe what you're seeing is part of the Mulchatna caribou herd.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Donald.

MS. PETERSON: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes.

 MS. PETERSON: This is Chris Peterson from Alaska Fish and Game in King Salmon. And I understood that there was a question concerning the proposal by Richard Wilson. And if I can be of assistance I'd be glad to.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, hi, Chris, this is Nanci Morris Lyon with the RAC Board here, down here in Naknek. We just had a question about the migration habits for the last few years of the Northern Peninsula caribou herd. And due to a proposal that we're considering putting forward to the Board of Game can you help us out with that, the migration?

 $\,$ MS. PETERSON: I'd be glad to help with any information I can. And Dave Crowley is here as

well. So if you have some specific questions we'll try to answer those, but generally speaking the proposal is 2 based on keeping that particular hunt open for the 3 Mulchatna herd when it comes down this way for the 4 local residents versus in the past we used to be concerned about the Northern Peninsula caribou crossing 7 the river and possibly being harvested in place of those Mulchatna caribou. That's not been the case for 8 9 some years, but that's not to say it wouldn't happen as the Northern Peninsula grows that might happen again, 10 but we do have, you know, the option of an EO to close 11 that hunt if we needed to. We do have radio collars on 12 a good number of the North Peninsula caribou and we 13 monitor them and we kept them each winter and if they 14 were to -- you know, if we able to find some signals 15 over here then we could take care of what we needed to 16 17 there.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Okay. Thank you, Chris, that totally confirms what our discussion has been hinged around and I appreciate the input there.

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MS. PETERSON: Okay. Sure.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan. Or I guess Dan is -- or Lary.

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MR. HILL: With respect to the Northern Peninsula herd and my question would be that I would agree with that proposal having seen them like that, but who or how are we going to find out when those Mulchatna caribou herd and the North Peninsula herd are in the appropriate area at the appropriate time for the So radio collars would work, but so how would season. we -- how do we deal with an enforcement person saying, no, which herd that these people are harvesting. Unless you got up to date information on, you know, which herd is being harvested. That's the only problem I see with that, you know, just whose caribou are you killing.

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MS. PETERSON: If we weren't -- and we do monitor them during the winter months and if the season is open then we definitely would be monitoring it periodically. We not only have the radio collars on the -- on a certain number of animals, but we also can make aerial observations either through like a Super

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Cub or even a helicopter, look for tracks of any of the NAP coming across the river. If there's snow it's pretty easy to see if they're coming over and in that case then we would have to close it at least initially. As the Northern Peninsula caribou herd grows which hopefully it will continue to do, you know, that might become unnecessary to close it. But the tracks in the snow are pretty clear and easy and then the radio collars are something that we can always do that really helps us keep track of where the herd is going.

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> MR. HILL: This is Lary Hill again. question about that. Just how -- so how would the potential harvesters know, you know, which herd, are they going to be checking with Fish and Game see which part is open and which is not or is there going to be like a public notice, something to that effect, how would we know which one is there?

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MS. PETERSON: Oh, I'm sorry that I didn't make that clear. Yes, if the Northern Peninsula caribou crossover the Naknek River and are in the area where the Mulchatna sometimes comes down toward Naknek and King Salmon, if the Northern Peninsula caribou get into that area then we would close that hunt by an emergency order until such time that we knew that those animals were no longer on that side of the river.

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MR. HILL: So you'd make like a public statement or just have the harvesters check with you guys to see if it's open or not?

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MS. PETERSON: Oh, it would be very public and we would put it on the radio -- we generally put it on the radio, have flyers distributed, contact all the local tribal councils, community organizations, everything and let people know. So, yeah, it's very public.

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MR. HILL: Okay. Thank you. Hill, thank you for your information, it's.....

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MS. PETERSON: Certainly.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan

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46 Dunaway.

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Thank you, Madame Chair. MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Chris, good to hear you on. I'm curious has

Richard discussed and/or submitted a proposal to -- this proposal to you yet?

MS. PETERSON: He's discussed to some degree and I don't -- I'm not aware at this point if he's actually submitted a proposal, but he was certainly running through it with us and we didn't have any, you know, great concerns over that. It simply shifts the burden -- that's the wrong way to put it, but it shifts it from being an emphasis on waiting for the Mulchatna caribou to come down here in order to open a hunt, it makes it so that the hunt is simply open and we wait and see if any of the Northern Peninsula caribou come up here. And in that case then we close the hunt. It's simply -- that's the -- one way to look at it anyway. So no problems with that.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Chris, you nailed exactly what I was trying to get around to and because we are inclined to support our member here and the local folks. So thank you very much for that.

Are you anticipating providing us a report later, I know there's -- you guys are doing a tremendous amount of activity and surveys in the Dillingham area and possibly over here. I'm hoping we can hear from you later, but thank you so much for clarification on this part, I really appreciate it.

MS. PETERSON: Oh, no problem. And I was not contacted to provide anything to the meeting, but I don't know if perhaps Neil Crowley over in Dillingham will be adding to it or not, but I'll be online and if there's any questions I'd be glad to address them.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Donald Mike.

MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. During my discussion with Mr. Wilson, you know, he stated to me that he had intentions of submitting a Board of Game proposal to the Naknek Kvichak Advisory Committee meetings, but I don't know if that is he had met to discuss this at their meetings to provide a proposal to the Board of Game, but if they had not

Page 39 submitted a proposal, you know, he's looking for support from this Council to submit a Board of Game 2 proposal. 3 4 5 Thank you, Madame Chair. 6 7 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Joe, do you have an answer to that? 8 9 MR. KLUTSCH: Yes, Madame Chair, my 10 name is Joe Klutsch, I'm a member of the Naknek Kvichak 11 Advisory Committee, still a member of. And a little 12 bit of background. I think in terms of the 13 justifications for this proposal that Randy Alvarez 14 covered it pretty clearly and then with the follow-up 15 information from Chris at ADF&G, how you would separate 16 17 out Mulchatna caribou from Northern Peninsula caribou is -- I think she made it fairly clear. I can tell you 18 that this proposal was discussed at length at our last 19 AC meeting which was I think three weeks ago and the 20 Committee unanimously supported it. I cannot tell you 21 whether Richard has drafted the proposal as yet. 2.2 deadline for proposals I believe is May 1st. And my 23 24 recollection was this was going to be an AC proposal, recommended proposal. So with the EO authority I don't 25 think there's any really overwhelming biological 26 concerns and it could offer additional opportunity when 27 28 those Mulchatna animals come down here. 29 That was just making a clarification. 30 31 32 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci. 33 MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes, Madame Chair. 34 35 Then I'm wondering if we could possibly poll the Council for approval -- for support and then when Mr. 36 Wilson gets back we can find out because I wouldn't 37 mind lending support through the Regional AD Council or 38 39 this Council, either one. Would that be acceptable. 40 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, I think 41 that's -- would probably be the way to go right now. 42 So if we can have a motion. 43 44 45 MR. HILL: Madame Chair, can we have 46 someone state what the actual proposal is and then we 47 can act on it. 48 49 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary, the

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BRISTOL BAY REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 2/28/2017 Page 40 proposal hasn't been drafted. 2 MS. MORRIS LYON: How about I take a 3 4 stab at.... 5 6 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci, I guess 7 will take a stab at what might be in the proposal. 8 9 MS. MORRIS LYON: Okay. What I would -- I'll make a motion that because we don't have a 10 proposal in front of us to address I would make a 11 motion that the Board -- the Council will support a 12 13 proposal that clearly defines that the area north of Naknek and south of the -- how did he define, north of 14 the Naknek and south of the Alagnak? 15 16 17 MR. MIKE: That portion north of the 18 north bank of the Naknek River and south of the Alagnak 19 River Drainage. 20 MS. MORRIS LYON: Okay. So it would be 21 opened to caribou hunting when -- so that we can take 2.2 advantage when the Mulchatna caribou herd drops into 23 24 this area and that we would depend upon Fish and Game doing emergency order closure when the Northern 25 Peninsula caribou herd goes north of that area. And 26 that we would support this because it would offer 27 additional opportunity during the time of the year when 28 it could clearly be used in our area. 29 30 31 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan, 32 did you have a..... 33 MR. DUNAWAY: That was well done. 34 T'll 35 second that motion. 36 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 37 Okav. been a motion by Nanci to support the proposal that 38 39 will be drafted, seconded by Dan Dunaway. 40 41 Anymore comments. 42 43 (No comments) 44 45 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Seeing none, 46 all in favor say aye. 47 48 IN UNISON: Aye.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any 2 opposition. 3 4 (No opposing votes) 5 6 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Seeing none, 7 thank you. 8 9 So I guess before we go on to our next agenda item, I guess the students are now ready to come 10 up as a group. So we'll welcome -- have the kids come 11 Or have the students, not the kids. Have the 12 students come up and talk to us. 13 14 Madame Chair, this is 15 MS. HOSETH: 16 Gayla Hoseth from BBNA. Could I ask a quick question. 17 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Repeat that. 18 19 Is this Gayla? 20 MS. HOSETH: Yeah, Madame Chair. 21 We have some proposals that we wanted to see 2.2 is Gavla. if the RAC would be interested in being the authors of 23 24 the proposals. Would we bring that up at a later time? 25 26 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Gayla, we can do right after the students talk to us. 27 So you can come on board and talk to us after the students. 28 29 MS. HOSETH: That's what we wanted to 30 31 do. 32 MR. KING: Hi, I'm Austin King and I 33 was just wondering how us as high school students can 34 35 be more involved in the -- this Board I guess. 36 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okav. 37 guess wish is for you students to come -- you know, 38 39 come to our meetings like this, this Committee meeting, and learn as much as you can. And I don't know, Don 40 would have to help me, but you can be involved -- I 41 don't know about coming on board as a Board member, but 42 you can be involved in any resource -- subsistence 43 44 resource information that this Committee works for and, you know, if you've become a hunter, a processor, with 45 46 any resources of fish and game or with any of our 47 proposals, you are more than welcome. I don't know who your teacher is, but we have Board members like Judy 48 that lives here, visit -- I mean, Nanci. Nanci that 49

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can help you and, you know, help you with our processes here. So we're delighted, we want you to be involved.

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Nanci, you have a comment.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: I do. Thank you, Molly. Yeah, and, you know, it's these processes that will shape the future of how your resources are handled or managed. And you should feel welcome at all times to bring forward concerns you have or even observations. As you heard us give our Council member reports earlier, you know, even things from off the wall could matter by next fall and if we don't -- the sooner we know about them the sooner actions can be taken. And these are the venues that things -- that make things change and that help things out, hopefully both of those things happen when it does. And so this -- it's important for you guys to know that this is where you go when you see that the herd is picking up in numbers and things seem to be -- the moose we couldn't -- we haven't been able to get good reports for our moose for many years so we have to just go by what the hunters have been observing in the field and it's important for you to come and say, you know, man, I spent more hours than I ever have in my life and never saw a moose this year or, you know, I went right out there and it took me five minutes to find a moose and my buddy was with me and the next day we went up and found him one in about 10 minutes. And those -that type of information even though we have all this high tech stuff is sometimes more valuable for us to have to use to make decisions with than what we can get from biology and those types of resources at times.

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So it's just important for you to know that your voice counts.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Students, as you're getting older and you're starting to maybe think about going out into the world with whichever way you choose to live your life. As you get out and you're becoming more aware than just your little school society, you're out and about, keep your eyes open, look around, if you see something that doesn't look right, you know, keep in mind, talk to Nanci and Richard Wilson also if there's -- if you have concerns and ask how you can help. Sometimes we just need eyes and ears out to see

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what's going on around the country. So you -- if you're out and you're -- you know, you see a bunch of dead birds or animals, you know, talk to your Council members or the Fish and Game. We depend a lot on those kind of observations, just, you know, what's -- and we'll take you at your word so, you know, be aware and get out. So as an example on the way down from King Salmon this morning I saw one crow, just one. Ordinarily there are dozens and the bigger ravens, there were none. So I don't know where they were, but they're not here anymore. So just -- but observations like that. And just keep your eyes and ears open and let us know what you see.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, just add a little on to that. Yeah, you've got members of the Board right here in town. Another thing is especially here in the King Salmon/Naknek area you've got numerous Federal and State agencies and they're there to serve you and they'll all be ready to hear from you or direct you to the right person to talk to. When I lived in some places people would knock on the door and be afraid to come into our offices. Those offices are there for you and you have every right to walk in there and ask them questions and wait until you get an answer that satisfies you or at least is as thorough as possible.

So welcome to this, thank you very much and don't hesitate to knock on doors.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, and then -- yeah, like Dan Dunaway said there's -- you have agency people here and I don't know if the -- you know, they also have camps where you can go and learn resource information. So the agency offices are here, you can go down there and talk to them. Have them come to your school, invite them to come to your school to talk to you. And, you know, you're young and I guess exploring your area here and just come and tell us your observations on -- it doesn't have to be land animals, but we're also interested in, you know, fish and bays and whatever else is around in this area. So keep your eyes open, get some information from the agency folks here, from our Board members and be involved. We're

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just excited, we're just happy to have you here to -- as interested students.

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Any other comments, did we give you enough information?

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MR. KING: Thank you. Thank you for that.

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MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, this is Gayla Hoseth with BBNA. Could I comment on that?

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes.

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MS. HOSETH: Okay. Thank you. wanted to let the Council know one of the goals that we have here at BBNA is to eventually form a Youth Advisory Council that would be similar to the RAC the Nushagak -- you know, like our AC Committee that we have, but we're writing a proposal to eventually get a Youth Advisory Council and the Youth Advisory Council will weigh in on all these fish and wildlife proposals and also come up with proposals from the Youth Advisory Council. And then for -- also for students to shadow us here at BBNA while we would take in, you know, Council members from the Student Advisory Council to teach them the process along the way from the beginning to the end and the different regulatory processes that we have to go through with the dual State and Federal management issues.

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I just wanted to put that out, we're -- and of course is funding, but sometimes we do have money available where we can bring youth with us to these meetings and that's something that we want to do.

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38 39 So, Nanci, maybe if you're over there you can get me into the right person who we can contact of students that might be interested in accompanying us here at BBNA as we travel to certain Board meetings.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, this is Verner at BBNA. We still haven't left Dillingham yet, but there -- we are very excited, we did put in a proposal, we'll be hearing back in May. Hopefully with that proposal as Gayla said with the Youth Advisory Council, we would have a natural resources summit, keep

you and them in the loop about (indiscernible). It's something that would be an opportunity for us to, you know, bring youth from different communities as well as their elders to be part of these processes. And so it's very exciting and I'm glad that Keemuel Kenrud is able to come with me today to the RAC and that's just an example of how we're trying to get more youth involved. As you know there was -- you saw my mom's (indiscernible) I mean, the officer in Dillingham and so it's something that I think is very important for us at BBNA to involve the next generation.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you. Anybody -- any other comments from online.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

21 you.

Nanci, did you have a comment.

MS. MORRIS LYON: No, I just wanted to respond to Gayla and say, yeah, that I would definitely be willing to commit to that in working with the school and educational system over here to find students that would be a good fit. I think that's a program that's totally worth while pursuing and I hope to see it come to fruition.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

 MR. HILL: As Council members and members of the organization we're so eager to have youth step forward. Let's not -- I know you can process a lot of information, but let's not overwhelm them with our talking. If they have other questions can we have them ask it.

 MS. R. LYON: Hello, I'm Riley Lyon from King Salmon. I'd just like to input -- kind of adding on to what Dan was saying earlier about suggesting possibly getting the word out more about these RAC meetings. I know of a lot of subsistence users out here who spend a lot of time outdoors that aren't here giving their input. And I just would think the more input the better. And I don't know if there's

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anyway we can get the word out more or encourage other people to get here to these meetings and give input. I think it would help the process with the proposals a lot and to make the best regulations for subsistence using.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes, we need all the help we can to get the people here because, you know, this is their livelihood and we're in here mainly agencies and just the Board trying to make these regulations work for the people. And if we can get more people in here that are actually user groups that understand and have, you know, more experience out in the field, I think it would -- I know it would make a difference.

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So thank you so much for your interest.

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Do you have a comment.

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MS. R. LYON: Also earlier this fall I was fortunate enough to get a caribou permit and I already had quite a few absences from school from going fishing when I was supposed to be in school, but I wasn't aware that I was actually going to be receiving a caribou permit and I was only able to get out on the weekends and it made it really difficult because our school only allows so many absences before you get an incomplete on your report card. So I was unsuccessful obviously and it just made it difficult because I think that you can learn a lot more maybe going caribou hunting than you could in school sometimes. And it --I know you guys probably don't have a lot of control over the school and policies or whatnot, but it made it difficult and I think they should be more understanding and try to keep more of the culture.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

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MR. DUNAWAY: I think I've heard that some States in the Lower 48 have one or two of the first days of a deer season are a school holiday to accommodate that. And that might be something you could bring to your school board.

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Thank you.

1 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I just -- I have to address it too irregardless of the fact that it came out of my daughter's mouth....

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(Laughter)

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MS. MORRIS LYON:but, you know, I think it's a real valid fact and I think that it's important and I think it would behoove us even as Board members to approach the school board and bring that fact forward because it's a part of a life where we And it's not just a part, it's a very important part because a lot of times it's -- it is how we survive on the leaner years and subsistence has got to be able to take place. And if the younger generation -- even as Lary was saying our younger hunters are not being well educated and I think that if it was brought to light and that should come from us as well as the students to the school board, perhaps maybe better accommodations would be given for it especially in light of when we have these special hunts available and there's limited time for them.

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So thanks for the good point.

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31 32 MS. R. LYON: I was going to add also that I understand it probably would be more useful to bring something like this to the school board and see what they say, but they kind of just think I want to skip school. So but backup would be nice or hearing it from more adults.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan

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MR. DUNAWAY: I don't want to spend too much time, but, you know, if we wanted to make a resolution encouraging local school boards to consider some days off for hunting and subsistence activities we could possibly draft something like that okay.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ HILL: Yeah, if -- I think first of all I would suggest that you ask your parent or your

49 50 Dunaway.

BRISTOL BAY REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 2/28/2017 Page 48 hunting partner, an adult to come and talk to the principal or talk to the school board and ask for your 2 help in the harvest. That might be a way to start, 3 have that happen first, make a actual formal request 4 and just run it through the channels. But and don't 5 give up because it's part of your life and you need to 6 7 get out while the stuff is there. 8 9 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. 10 MR. HILL: Add to that also, there's 11 less likely of a -- the management thinking that you 12 just want to skip school. 13 14 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 15 Okay. Any 16 other comments. 17 (No comments) 18 19 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, I'd like 20 to have the agencies look at these kids. I know that 21 some of your projects take surveys and I was involved 2.2 with the -- working under Subsistence Division doing a 23 24 lot of surveys and they take a lot of time, but that's where you learn -- that where you learn your resources, 25 that's where you learn the surroundings of your 26 communities by going and doing surveys sometimes house 27 to house. And so if the local agencies have any 28 surveys I would encourage you to get these kids 29 involved, the local students involved in that. 30 could be another way to get them involved with our 31 32 resource information gathering. 33 34 Thank you. 35 Thank you, students, for coming back to 36 37 us. 38 39 MR. WILSON: One more thing. 40 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 41 Yes. 42 This is Verner Wilson. 43 MR. WILSON: 44 45 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Go ahead, 46 Verner. 47 MR. WILSON: I don't know if Sarah 48

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Griffith talked about this yet, but we -- you know,

another good example of getting youth involved is we finally got our Becharof youth ambassador form complete. And this might be on the agenda later, but I wanted to, you know, talk about it while the students are there that it is a good example of how students — you know, we partnered with Dakota Thompson and she did a lot of interviews on the Peninsula. And so the DVD finally made it and she's (indiscernible — distortion), you know, show up and give some copies throughout the RAC to different people.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Is there somebody -- Suzanne. Somebody's pointing something, but are you through with your comments?

MS. R. LYON: Thank you.

MR. KING: Thank you.

MR. AGLI: Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Thanks for coming, coming in front of us.

MR. DUNAWAY: Next time Ethan's going to have to talk.

MR. COGSWELL: Madame Chair, members of the Board, Stewart Cogswell, acting deputy assistant regional director for Office of Subsistence Management. And I'm just so excited, this is awesome. This is government in action and I want you three to be so -- they should be proud of themselves for addressing the Board.

 Yesterday -- I want to compliment
Donald Mike. Some of us from OSM got here a little
early yesterday and actually went to the high school
and talked to some kids. And Donald Mike and Lary and
Orville Lind from OSM and myself went and talked to
them just about what subsistence management is and how
to get -- you know, just talk, you know, to show them
that Federal workers are here, this is -- we're here to
talk to you. And I am so excited that you guys came
today, I'm very proud that they came and they got to
actually see and participate. Thank you, Madame Chair,
for allowing them to talk and address and I hope they
feel part of this. And they actually -- might be a
resolution, so this is actually working. So I think

it's a great example for the rest of the RACs to, you know, try to incorporate this.

And good job, Donald, on organizing that yesterday.

Thank you.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, the credit goes to Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: No, and I'm going to pass it along to the kids because they had to take an interest to get here first.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess we can more on. Okay. The people that are online, I guess we're going to be working on your resolutions. Was it Gayla or Verner.

MS. HOSETH: Thanks, Madame Chair. It wasn't resolutions, it was some proposal -- you know, we're waiting for the call for proposals, but we just wanted to talk to the Council there as to some of the concerns that people have brought forward to BBNA as to what proposals they wanted to see submitted during the Federal Subsistence Board wildlife life call for proposals.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess we're -- okay.

Did you have something? Just one moment, Gayla.

MS. HOSETH: Okay.

MR. EVANS: Sorry, Gayla, for interrupting you. This is Tom Evans from OSM. Before you guys leave the proposal that was submitted by Richard Wilson to the Board of Game I was looking at this -- at the Federal regulations and our Federal regulations which cover 9C remainder also have the may be announced season. So if there was a change made to the Board of Game regulations they would take in effect this year. Any changes to the Federal regulations through the proposal process wouldn't take place until 2018. But if you wanted -- so there's two things here, you can submit a special action to change the may be

announced season in the Federal regulations for unit 9C to parallel with what's being submitted to the Board of Game and then you also could submit a proposal to change those regulations for the 2018/2020 regulations. So that's -- before we get off that I thought before we get into other regulations that Gayla is going to bring forth I thought we probably should cover that first while we're here.

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 $\label{eq:MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan, did you have a comment.} \\$

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MR. DUNAWAY: No, I'm just going to defer to Nanci.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Dan. Thank you, Molly. Yeah, you know, Richard had spoke about that, but you would recommend a special action. We knew that the progression of deadlines was going to be the Board of Game first and the Federal side next. I know it's his intent to align the two of them, but I -- you know, I guess if we wanted to change our motion to include a special action versus waiting for the deadline for the Federal -- you tell me what you would recommend I guess is what I'm asking.

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MR. EVANS: So if the -- so that the regulations would be parallel between -- and we don't always have to have them be parallel between the State and Feds, but in this case if that regulation went to the Board of Game we don't know whether it will be approved or not. So that's one thing. But if you guys think it's a good proposal then you might want to put a special action in to change the Federal regulations for this coming regulatory year which would be, you know, June 1st to July 31st for 2017 to 2018. And then you could wait on -- you could also submit a proposal to change the 2018/2020 cycle. Now if something happens in the meantime you could take that proposal up in the fall, you know, you could make the proposal now, but if there are changes that need to be made that could be taken up during the fall RAC meetings.

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So if the Council, you know, feels that it's a good proposal I guess I would suggest that you submit a special action to do the same for unit 9C remainder for the Federal regulations.

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Thank you.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Tom. think I've long been committed to trying to keep regulations as parallel as possible to better serve the using public and we constantly hear problems with confusion and conflicting regulations. I'm wondering if we could make a proposal -- instead of amending the one to the Board of Game is to make a new proposal that -- I wonder if we can even word it something like contingent on the Board of Game approving this proposal, could we that -- could that then precipitate a special action request. But put it in the pipe now, and then we could also make a full proposal like you're suggesting for the next cycle and it could be waiting there. If there are problems that develop between now and then we could change our position on our own proposal. So I kind of want to defer to the people who live in this area, but I would encourage that we submit a proposal, get some draft language here to do something to the effect I was just talking about. I'll look to you, Nanci, and -- well, Randy, I guess and other folks that live here.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah. Well, Joe's here too. I don't know if Randy's in here yet.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. No, I -- and I agree. Like I said I know that Richard was aware of the steps for the -- but I do like the idea of the special action and I don't know that I would not be willing to make a motion that we would do something just like that, Dan, because we do want the mirrored -- that was -- the intent was to make them even keel so that there would not be questions about that and I know that it would move things along quicker. I must admit I hadn't thought of that option when we spoke about it. So we could certainly do that if the feeling is mutual among Council members.

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 $\label{eq:madame} \mbox{MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I -- you know, I don't have any problem with it. I don't know, Lary}$

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and Bill here....
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                     MR. HILL: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Lary.
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                     MR. HILL: So we're going to support
     the proposal that Richard Wilson talked about and we
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     voted on it. So this in addition to that in case it
     didn't get approved. Do we do a special action first
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     or which one are we going to focus on?
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                     MR. EVANS: So a special action process
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     takes -- can take a little bit of time and fortunate
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     because this meeting's in February, the season won't
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     start until June 1st so there's time. And the Board of
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     Game by that time will have already decided on the
     proposal that Richard Wilson's going to submit to the
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     Board of Game so we'll know whether it's changed or
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     not. If it's not changed you can -- then we can maybe
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     deny the special action if you present it, that way the
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     seasons will still be may be announced seasons for the
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                If it does get changed by the Board of Game
     same area.
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     then we have time -- then we could, you know, act on
     the special action and make a decision on that and
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     submit that to the Board for a decision. So I think
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     right now it makes sense to submit the special action
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     and then we'll obviously not take any -- you know,
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     we'll do the analysis and whatnot, but the decision
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     won't be made until after the Board of Game decision.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              I -- has
     Richard -- did Richard submit a proposal to ADF&G or to
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     the State?
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Nobody seems to know
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     for sure.
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                                Madame Chair, Mr. Wilson did
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                     MR. MIKE:
     not submit a Board of Game proposal on unit 9C so he's
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     waiting for action on the Naknek Kvichak AC to take
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              I quess Mr. Klutsch already stated on record
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     that the AC submitted a proposal to the Board of Game
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     and this Council's going to support the AC's proposal.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       Okav.
                                              Thank you,
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Madame Chair. So I'm going to make a motion that the

Page 54 Council would support a special action to be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board with content that 2 mirrors the same information that we supported for 3 Richard's proposal on the caribou from north of the 4 Naknek River and south of the Alagnak River area, that 5 they be alike and that it be contingent upon it being 6 approved by the Board of Game, State of Alaska. 7 8 9 MR. DUNAWAY: I'll second that motion. 10 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okav. There's 11 been a proposal by Nanci, seconded by Dan Dunaway. 12 13 14 Any other comments. 15 16 (No comments) 17 18 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Seeing none, all in favor say aye. 19 20 IN UNISON: Aye. 21 2.2 23 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any 24 opposition. 25 26 (No opposing votes) 27 28 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Seeing none, 29 thank you. 30 MR. MIKE: Madame Chair. 31 32 33 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Did you 34 have.... 35 MR. MIKE: Madame Chair. 36 37 38 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes. 39 MR. MIKE: I didn't any -- did Mr. 40 Senafont, our member from Pedro Bay vote in the 41 42 affirmative? 43 44 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I'm sorry, 45 Senafont, are you still online? 46 47 MR. SHUGAK: Absolutely. I voted yes. 48 49 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I'm sorry. 50

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Page 55 did you vote for -- vote on that? 2 3 MR. SHUGAK: Yes, I voted aye for it. 4 5 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. 6 make a big X here by your name so I won't forget you. 7 Sorry. 8 9 MR. SHUGAK: Thank you. 10 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okav. Thank 11 12 you. 13 14 And, Tom, do you have additional information. 15 16 17 MR. EVANS: So now if you did the special action now you -- I think it would be good for 18 you to decide whether you want to submit a proposal to 19 that same effect for the 2000 -- because this is the 20 time to submit proposals for the 2018/2020 regulatory 21 cycle. Again that can be changed, you know, at the 2.2 fall cycle if we have, you know, changes in the caribou 23 24 distribution or migration or whatever then, but this would be the time to submit a proposal for that as 25 well. So it's something to consider. 26 27 28 Thank you, Madame Chair. 29 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald. 30 31 32 MR. MIKE: Yes, Madame Chair. This Council already supported the potential action of Board 33 of Game proposal to unit 9C. This Council can also 34 35 endorse that recommendation to the Board of Game as they submit a Federal subsistence proposal. So just to 36 be on record we can develop that. 37 38 39 Thank you, Madame Chair. 40 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. 41 Thank 42 you, Donald. That's good. 43 44 MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair. 45 46 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway. 47 MR. DUNAWAY: So just to be clear, that 48 49 doesn't require another motion? Okay. Okay. 50

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Otherwise I would move to support it. But thank you very much, Donald, because, yes, I would like to see it submitted to the Federal Board in the normal wildlife cycle too.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Thanks, Tom, for getting that cleared up for us.

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Okay. I think we're ready for you, Gayla or Verner, one of you.

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MS. HOSETH: Okay. Thank you, Madame Chair. I don't know if Verner is still here in Dillingham.

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Verner, are you on the phone?

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MR. WILSON: Yes, we are.

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23 24 MS. HOSETH: I could go over -- I think we have like three or four of them. I'll start off with the first one and if you guys don't have your Federal -- first of all I want to apologize that I'm not there in person to present this to you guys in person.

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The Federal Subsistence Harvest of Wildlife booklet on page 77, looking at that map. what we were wanting to do was to put in a proposal with the Federal Subsistence Board because we want to change the game management unit area of 17C to be included into 17A west of the Weary River. We had some people come in from the Village of Manokotak asking for our assistance in helping write this proposal. And one of the reasons that they wanted this proposal is also due to enforcement in the area, making it a lot clear on which land or, you know, which game management unit you're in versus that long squiggly line that defines 17A and 17C. So one of the proposals that we wanted to see and, you know, we'll present these proposals to you guys here at the RAC and if you guys are interested in being the submitters of them that would be great. This is one of the big concerns that a lot of the local area residents have and it would make things a lot easier by doing so. And we understand that this would also -that we would be doing the same proposal to the Board of Game on the State side.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. This is a very interesting idea, Gayla. And just looking at kind of a crude map I think I understand pretty well. Have you discussed this with either the Refuge or the State biologist? My initial thoughts, I'm really kind of inclined to support this because trying to figure out the so to speak continental divide which is what I think that attempt to that squiggly line down of the middle of the Peninsula does, I can see where it might very well make things much simpler. But I do want to take into consideration what agency concerns might be.

Can you help me on that. Over.

Thank you.

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MS. HOSETH: Yes, through the Chair, That I personally haven't had a chance to Mr. Dunaway. talk to Togiak Wildlife Refuge about it nor have I talked to Neil at the State. However the gentleman that approached us here in the office said that Neil would help us with the proposal. He didn't -- I think he stated that it wouldn't -- he wouldn't support it, but he would help us, you know, do the proposal and try to get this passed. And I don't know the reasoning of what the support was, it's just hearsay, but, no, I personally haven't contacted them directly. I've been out on some medical -- family medical leave for a bit, but this is something that we wanted to work on and it would really give a lot -- peace of mind especially to the people in the Village of Manokotak when they're out traveling to go and harvest moose and caribou.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thanks, Gayla. And I'm kind of looking at Susanna, looks like she's not really heard of it. I suspect from my bureaucratic history that he's willing -- whoever this is is probably willing to help you out, but probably has to be careful not -- to defer to the agency policy and review period. So he may even support it or may not, but, yeah, their job is to help you write it the best you can. I'm kind of interested in hearing from other people, but I'm kind of liking the idea frankly. Looking at -- knowing how flat that country is and how hard it is to know where you are exactly if this made it easier and I'm not -- top of my head I'm not sure it

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would have any significant biological impact. It could make some of their survey data a little tricky, but if they've gotten -- these days with the GPS and stuff, they might be able to rearrange it to fit the new GMU. So I'm eager to hear more discussion.

Thank you.

MR. WILSON: Okay. Yeah, this is Verner. And just to follow-up on that I'm actually on the -- we're getting on the flight with Andy Aderman and Keemuel right now. But maybe it will just take a discussion between, you know, agency, Togiak Refuge staff, BBNA and the person who wanted to do this. And so I think that would be a good chance to set up a meeting to talk about the ramifications.

 $\,$ And we'll probably see you in about 45 minutes or an hour.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Dan Dunaway.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Madame Chair, thank you, Verner. With that information rather than going off half cocked on this thing I wonder if we could defer this to when more of the agency staff is here so we can kind of kick it around. But I'm kind of intrigued to pursue this and possibly support it if some real serious problem isn't surfaced.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. I'm listening to it and have my curiosity peaked as well. I see it as something that could make it easier for subsistence users in that area. I guess at this point however I too would encourage initiating talks between the principals involved in land management and possibly formulating some wording that could be brought forward to us in the fall meeting perhaps when everybody would have time to put their thoughts together and make sure that all the cobwebs were cleared out from it. I'm not sure it's something

that we can flesh out at this meeting at this time without everybody -- all the stakeholders involved being available.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, I'm looking, I see squiggly lines here. I'm wondering if there are any staff at all that's involved with that Nushagak Peninsula herd. I know there was some pressures because of wolves herding the caribou down to that area, but what was the reason for the division down the Peninsula and I'm not familiar with the area, are there any differences in the season for -- between 17A and 17C?

MS. HOSETH: Is there any agency -this is Gayla, Madame Chair. Are there any agencies
that could address that there, if not I could give a
brief of what I understand of it if nobody's there from
-- maybe Susanna Henry could talk on that.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, nobody is jumping up to solve this. Susan's here.

Dan Dunaway, do you have a comment.

MR. DUNAWAY: Susanna isn't waving frantically to join us, but, you know, I think Gayla's been pretty highly informed on a lot of things like this and also sits on the Advisory Committee so this might be time well spent to get her take on it.

 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, I think this -- any proposals like this work so much better and so much smoother when all the cooperators are involved from the get go. So I concur with Nanci and Dan that this needs to be worked on and possibly can pick this up in our fall meeting. There's some discussions going on here, but other than that....

Lary.

MR. HILL: Yeah, Madame Chair, just I guess I know we talked about this several years back when we were in Dillingham about that, those lines, and I don't remember the management reason for the lines, but there's no way you can tell you where you are with those lines on the map. As far as I'm concerned they

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can just follow the pink line where it butts up against the white and make that one whole area.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So many of our hunters, our young hunters, you know, carry these smart phones, but I don't know how far the signals go. So I guess this is one area that we need to clarify because this isn't the first time it's come to our attention. I don't know if -- what else we can do.

Donald, help us.

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MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, thank you. I can offer a suggestion to the Council. You can appoint a work group to discuss this issue that includes Gayla, Federal staff and a couple of your RAC members. We can convene a work group about 11:30 and call lunch at noon and then come back at 1:00 o'clock and have that work group present its recommendations to the Council.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Well, my understanding is that BBNA and sounds like Village of Manokotak started this proposal, but they haven't really included the agency groups that are involved with this area. And I don't know if the working group at this moment would solve that. Except that the cooperators need to get together to develop this clearly enough so that everybody would be in agreement with it before we can do anything here at the moment.

Donald.

MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. In that case BBNA and the agencies in the Dillingham can work together because, you know, the call for wildlife proposal hasn't been published so we have still time for them to get out the proposal and submit it.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I think that's probably the best way to go. I think so because right now it's -- we can't do anything with it without all the cooperators involved with it. So if that's okay with you folks at BBNA?

MS. HOSETH: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, that would be good. I just wanted to let you guys know as to kind of the groundwork, what we're doing here. I will be bringing this up at Nushagak AC meeting on March 10th for discussion and maybe the

Nushagak AC could submit the proposal to the Board of Game. And maybe we could do that through -- with the -- through the Federal Subsistence Board process, but I guess I was just wanting to know, I mean, if you guys were interested in being the author of this or would you rather us do it through BBNA or through the Nushagak AC.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Well, we have Dan Dunaway that attends the Nushagak AC and I guess after the -- that session is probably when we could get more involved with this process.

MS. HOSETH: Okay. And then that -- so then you guys know that that will be forthcoming and I think that wold really help a lot of the residents and in this area when they go to hunt that they know past the Weary River they in 17A. And I know that 17A has more flexible dates with their moose hunting season than we do in 17C. So that would be a big help to the people in the Village of Manokotak.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you, Gayla. And could you -- you know, if there's going to be a session regarding this off or before AC or, yeah, before AC meeting could you involve Dan Dunaway on this so that, you know, he will be our informant for this Board.

MS. HOSETH: Sure. I would be happy

 to.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Any -- Dan Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you. Yeah, I missed a little bit of the discussion, I was talking to Mrs. Henry here. Yeah, I would love to participate. can anticipate that it'll take a little time and discussion and it might mean think of some alternative other rivers, I -- but I still like the idea of a clearly identifiable boundary making it easy, but, yeah, if we can ask you to make sure and include the agencies and I'm thinking too sometimes we have difficulty getting representatives from Manokotak to participate in AC meetings so we need to hear from them clearly as we work through this. But it sure sounds like an interesting idea and I'd be happy to work with you on it.

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Thank you.

MS. HOSETH: Okay. And thank you. And Diana Gamechuk is the representative now on the Nushagak AC and I'll definitely be in touch with her to fill her in. And she -- I think she already is aware of the request.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And, Gayla, I think it probably would be good to include the proposal maker of that, it's probably one of the hunters from Manokotak.

MS. HOSETH: Yes.

 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Anymore discussion on this, sound like, you know, that's probably the best plan right now because it's kind of murky. And I think if we follow that process by fall meeting we'll be able to deal with it a little bit more clearly.

Dan Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, ma'am. And with Billy's agreement I'm hoping that you could at least CC him on stuff to keep him kind of in the loop and if he has an opportunity to participate or concerns since he's a fellow RAC member I think it would be nice to have him at least following the issue as well.

Thank you.

MS. HOSETH: Okay. I got that.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Anything else?

MS. HOSETH: Yes, I do, Madame Chair. One of the other concerns and issues that were brought up is on page 16 in the regulatory book under the general provisions. I guess one of the things we wanted to look at and I'm not really -- I was working with Suzanne Worker on this in discussion with deciding on how to put the proposal together, but one of them is to adjust the wording in there to allow for fair chase and positioning oneself for hunting I guess with a snowmachine. And also for power drifting in a boat

that isn't under power, if you're drifting if you're able to shoot from your skiff. Those were some of the concerns that people have there as well is the -- being able to allow for fair chase.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Gayla, for clarification page 16 of the -- oh, I'm looking at a State book, you must be speaking of a Federal book.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, we don't have the Federal.

MR. DUNAWAY: But it's -- I assume that's under methods and means, am I correct?

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MS. HOSETH: It's under general provisions, yeah, methods of taking wildlife, subsistence restrictions. And one of the restrictions is to use a motorized vehicle to drive herd on wildlife. There's also one in there of take wildlife from the motorized vehicle when moving or from a motor driven boat when the boat's progress are from different units. But I know that people have brought up the concern that if you're hunting and you're in a skiff and you don't have your motor running, but you're drifting, whether or not you can shoot from that, yes.

MR. DUNAWAY: I'm going to jump in. In the past my impression was that as long as your forward progress was -- you were no longer under forward progress from the power source on your boat that you were okay to shoot. As least that's how I've operated. I'm getting some nods from a couple of agency folks out there, but as far as chasing them with the boat under power and the motor in the water, I know I've turned it off, flipped the motor out of the water and turned into the current and the minute I started not moving forward I have shot.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Lary.

MR. HILL: Yes, Madame Chair. I'm addressing that taking of wildlife from motorized

vehicle when moving. That doesn't take into consideration that your motor might be turned off, but just especially when you're going downriver and the current is flowing you can't stop your progress unless you use a motor. So there's some stuff that needs to be cleared up there I think. And your wording.

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MR. DUNAWAY: I've always kind of hoped that enforcement folks would use some reasonable judgment there. If you're skimming along still at 20 miles an hour you're still under power, but if you're not moving more -- detectively faster than he current itself I would hope they would have some accommodation there, but I know that's a judgment call.

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> MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, I think -- I mean, when I was talking with Susanna she said that allows for the -- allow for a chase on a snowmachine to look into unit 23 where there is language to allow for the pursuit of caribou on a snowmachine. And I don't know -- I mean, we still have some homework that we need to do on that, but these are -- just to give you guys a heads-up at the RAC meeting that these are proposals that we're going to be working on here at BBNA and digging deeper as to what would be -- and for unit 23 on page 112, I know you guys don't have the booklets, but they have special provisions up there in unit 23 on BLM managed lands only, a snowmachine may be used to position caribou, wolf or wolverine for harvest provided that the animals are not shot from a moving snowmachine, but they could used to position. we -- you know, that would be something as what we would try to line it up with the caribou on that Nushagak Peninsula caribou herd.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: We're still

looking Gayla.

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MS HOSETH: Okay. It's on page 112.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Gayla, this is Dan again. Yeah, we did get provided some Federal books

and I have a State book that I grabbed so we're kind of thumbing through it. Off the top of my head I would --personally I would say go ahead and develop a proposal. This could be pretty controversial, it really touches on a wide spectrum of different ethics among different user groups. So it will be -- have to be carefully worked out.

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And then I'm curious, I seem to recall hearing that this is becoming an issue this winter with the availability of snow and the caribou on the Peninsula.

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Can you elaborate on that at all?

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MS. HOSETH: No, I haven't heard anything about this winter on the snow. And this way when the gentleman approached it was before we headed out to the Federal Subsistence Board meeting in Anchorage so he must have been in here at the end of December.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you.

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 $\,$ MS. HOSETH: And we'll be bringing this to the Nushagak AC meeting as well or discussion I'm sure.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair. I quess I'm having a problem with -- I don't myself practice when I did hunt shooting from a moving snowmachine. That's kind of dangerous, I'm -- I'd rather stop. Plus it to me if there's a large herd it begs just shooting at the mass herd instead of individual caribou. Conservation wise I would rather see the snowmachine stop and you can pick out a specific animal. Also Fish and Game enforcement agent told me off the record that if you just come up alongside the caribou and the wounds are from the side they're less likely to be cited for that as opposed to if you're -- all the bullet holes are in the rear end of the animal that's obviously being chased. So just some thoughts on that. But I don't do it and it's unsafe and if somebody else (indiscernible) 30 shots, you know, to stop -- I mean, to shoot from a moving snowmachine, I mean, to me -- that's my personal feeling since I don't do it and I don't recommend to anybody to do that, you just can't aim that well from a

moving snowmachine.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess my suggestion and I think Dan Dunaway also mentioned, this is to go ahead and write that proposal and we can look at it with you folks. And then like the other proposal that you're going to be working on you'll be working with the cooperators and hopefully get Dan and Billy Maines involved with that. That's -- I guess that's all we can do right now.

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MS. HOSETH: Okay. Thank you, Madame Chair. And I do have another one.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Go

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31 32 ahead.

MS. HOSETH: This would be for customary and traditional to try -- to look -- to do a proposal to do C&T for units 9C and 9E to be included in the Nushagak Peninsula caribou hunt. You know, we don't know the exact -- trying to find out the exact location of where those caribou came from, if it was 9C or 9E or where -- you know, where the exact location is, maybe it could be a combination of both. want to look at the C&T when we do expand outside of the southern villages and then we, you know, go to the remainder of 17 and include Stony River and Lime Village. We are wanting to look at the C&T for 9C and 9E as well. I know that we discussed this in length before other RAC meetings and maybe this proposal you guys would be willing to be the authors of on this one for the C&T determination.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes, Gayla, as much as I like the idea of this happening, I'm just wondering what the requirements are going to be to justify C&T for 9C and 9E for this herd. And I'm kind of gazing around the audience here, if somebody could tell us what kind of justifications or support we're going to have to have in order to make that a reality.

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MS. HOSETH: Through the Chair, if I may, Madame Chair, address Nanci. And when I've talked with Suzanne Worker, you know, if we do the proposal, you know, information will be discovered when they do the analysis. But I know that it's really important

and, you know, a lot of us here when it did come time to open up this hunt to statewide residents we would rather keep it local to Bristol Bay residents and since the caribou came from that side there might be a chance that we could identify C&T for that.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I know we've talked about this a lot in the caribou herd management group or whatever it's called, and this seems like kind of the right way to approach it, but I know my last impression was is that you might end up having to change even your C&T criteria because I'm not sure if source of broodstock so to speak is one of the important things, but as -- and I -- from that standpoint I might be reluctant to support it as a RAC member, but I certainly don't want to discourage you from exploring it further. Yeah, and it is to some degree the right process to go about it. I also saw Donald raising his hand and he may know stuff so I'm going to step aside.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. This Council discussed on record the issue of the Nushagak caribou herd. But we have OSM staff that are anthropologists and they can provide all that analysis in the proposal. If the Council wish to submit this proposal as the proponent OSM staff, Robbin LaVine's our anthropologist, and she'll provide all the analysis needed for this Council to take action.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

 $\,$ MS. MORRIS LYON: Then I would love to see it explored.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, it needs -- it needs to be explored.

Donald.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, it's on record

a potential proposal that this Council wish to see as a proposal to the Federal subsistence program. So we've already spoken to it on record so we will develop the proposal for the Council.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Did you get that, Gayla?

MS. HOSETH: Yes, I did. And thank you very much.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Anything else.

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MS. HOSETH: Yeah, and I was -- one more last thing. I'm sorry to take up too much time. There's -- I'm taking up too much of the time on the record here. One of the things is as you know the wolf and predator -- bear control, I guess predator control, in 17C and 17A. And I know that there's a new Fish and Wildlife policy and I'm not too familiar with it yet, that addresses predator control and I might -- we might have to go forward with this on the State side for predator control management in 17C and 17A.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Gayla. I know I want to try to discuss that when we get to the part of the agenda where some of these -- dang, I'm stuck for the name of them here, but this Native relations policies that are going to be coming before us and I think there's language in there that might drill down to this, but, yeah, I guess probably I know the State is still vigorously disputing the -- some of those policies that were -- came out about a year ago. So I guess standby and I'm interested to hear what you have to say on it as we go.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. And of course I can never keep my mouth shut when predator control comes up, but I would still -- I am still wanting and hoping at some point someday to hear from Fish and Wildlife what their justification for predator control is. It -- it's been stated in their mandates that, you know, under certain

circumstances it would be considered, but I've never heard what those circumstances are and I've asked for it for many, many years. So kind of with you on that, Gayla, I'm not sure where we're going to go or get with it, but we can keep hammering away, I'll be happy to support it.

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MS. HOSETH: Okay. Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair, our government agencies are notoriously understaffed and underfunded. It's going to be difficult for us to know which caribou comes from where. We might be going to the point of having genetic markers like we do with our salmon. what I think we're trying to do, it looks like to get rid of all those squiggly lines and just hunt where we want to hunt. But we still have to know where those caribou are coming from or moose and the predators -predator control in my view it has to be, you know, strictly monitored because these animals have to have some kind of predators to keep their numbers down so they don't end up killing off all the wolves and the caribou population explodes and -- or the bears if population explodes and so it would have to be -- any kind of predator control has got to be I think strictly monitored with the help of the biologists that help to manage these herds.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

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Any other comments.

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I guess like Nanci -- I guess you can go ahead with whatever you're doing there and we, you know, as far as predator control we're -- I think a majority of our Board members here have been dealing with this and we -- we're fully aware that it affects our resources. And whatever proposal or whatever we can come up with to continue to I guess pound on this let's do it. I don't know what else -- what else I -- you know, what else we can do.

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Lary.

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MR. HILL: Just experiences I've had with -- well, not predator control, but one set of -for instance if you're going to get rid of some bears which bears are you going to get rid of and what's going to be done with the carcasses and the hide and everything. The reason I'm saying this if you kill off the biggest bears actually there's going to be more bears around because the sows will be able to have more of their cubs survive. So it's not going to cut down on the number, there will actually be more. Same with wolf packs, if they're -- as a survival of the species it's been my observation that they'll only have one or two litters when -- making sure that they've got enough. So that's what I meant, it's got to be really, you know, strictly controlled not just shooting whatever, you know, the biggest bears or alpha males or females. So there's always others to take their place. We have to be really careful with that. I'd just as soon in our area the -- we lose a lot of moose to bears and wolves, but, you know, how many is enough, how many is too much. So that's -- we really got to be careful with this if we go that way with predator control.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

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Any other comments.

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(No comments)

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31 32 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I think we're -- I don't think -- I don't know what we -- what else we can do but encourage you to move forward with what you're doing here.

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Do you have anymore comments on this? I see you have the walrus issue on your list here too?

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MS. HOSETH: Yeah, we'll address that when Verner get there. Thank you, Madame Chair. I do have one more regarding proposals and I promise this is the last one. And maybe it's just for discussion purposes. You know, in the past we looked at doing community harvest quotas for the Nushagak Peninsula caribou hunt or Nushagak Peninsula caribou harvest. And if we went -- you know, right now the bag limit is five and I know a lot of people are happy with that. And we were kind of wanting to do the pros and cons of what it would be if we went to community harvest quota. After looking at it I think we would just like to

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remain status quo, but and keep it how it is right now due to reporting requirements that we would have to do with the community harvest and how those things would be distributed. I think that we brought up those discussions when people weren't able to go out and harvest the caribou due to poor traveling conditions and we're just so thankful that this year people have been able to get down there on snowmachines and harvest caribou. But that was something that was a direction that we were supposed to look into is the community harvest quotas.

So we're still looking into that, I just wanted to put in on the record that we haven't forgotten and basically have a lot of work to do here at BBNA for the call for proposals for the Federal Subsistence Board.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci and then

20 Dan.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, Gayla, I think that it's excellent that something would be established about community harvest quotas and everything that surrounds that, whether it's the rules and the recordkeeping and those little things that can sometimes sink a ship. Because I agree maybe now's not the proper time to implement it with what's going on with the Nushagak herd or the villages right now, but I think that that's an excellent tool for us to have in the toolbox. And rather than having it taken the two, three, four, five, six cycles it might take to establish rules around it and recordkeeping around it, I think it's an excellent thing for us to move forward with.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Thank you, Gayla, for the update, it's nice to stay abreast of that kind of stuff. And it would be interesting to see if you kind of come up with a summary.

The other -- only other thing I want to emphasize is don't apologize for taking time, this is why we're here. If you have 10, 15, proposals, I know it would be a lot of work, but I feel like we're -- you're giving us stuff that we need to do. There's been times in the past it's almost disappointing that there was nothing although then it's also nice to know

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so we have another half hour before lunch. So let's take a five minute break and then come back and I guess deal with one more agenda item.

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(Off record)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. We've called the meeting back to order. Tom is going to do the wildlife closure reviews.

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MR. MIKE: Senafont, are you still with

14 us?

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MR. SHUGAK: Yeah, where's my caribou.

You copy?

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: No, we're going to skip that, Andy Aderman's not here.

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MR. EVANS: I'm just waiting for everybody to get back here.

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Okay. Well, thank you, Madame Chair and members of the Council. Again my name's Tom Evans and I'm a wildlife biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Subsistence Management. I'm going to provide you a brief summary of the wildlife closure review process and then I'll go into the two wildlife closure reviews.

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OSM reviews wildlife closures every three years to determine if the justification for the closure is still consistent with the Federal Subsistence Board's closure policy. Section .815 of ANILCA allows the Federal Subsistence Board to restrict or close the taking of fish and wildlife by subsistence and nonsubsistence users on Federal public lands when it's necessary for conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife or to continue subsistence uses of such populations. Recognizing that the distribution and abundance of fish and wildlife populations fluctuate along with subsistence use patterns, the Board decided in 2007 to conduct closure reviews every three years or earlier if new information becomes available that would potentially allow the closure to be lifted. Councils are asked to consider the OSM preliminary recommendation, share their views on the

issue and make a recommendation on the Board. Input from the Councils is critical to developing regulatory proposals to address adjustment to the regulations.

After the Council reviews the closure review they have three options which should be in the form of an action item. These will be action items to maintain or -- so to maintain the status quo, modify or rescind the wildlife closure. If the Council recommends to modify or rescind the closure then they should submit a proposal, a separate action item. Councils may begin work with OSM staff to help develop the proposal, however like other proposals they can be submitted by individuals and organizations.

 So that's the general overview of the wildlife closure policy. So this will be an action item that you guys will have to do. I have two closure reviews to go over today, wildlife closure review 15-05 and 15-07. And I'll start with 15-05. Hold on a second.

MS. HENRY: Madame Chair, while he's looking for something I just want to mention something that was mentioned earlier. It sounds like Andy Aderman, Verner Wilson and Keemuel Kenrud are on a Grant flight now that's going to take them to King Salmon. So we'll get them, I think Orville Lind kindly offered to go pick them up. So we'll probably see all of them after lunch and then Andy could give his presentation about the Nushagak caribou update in person.

Does that make sense?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MADAME}}$$ CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yea, we skipped over that so he can give that report when he gets here.

Thank you.

MR. EVANS: No, I'm just looking for my talking points. And apparently I didn't -- I don't have them here right now with me for 05. So anyhow I can -- I'll just kind of wing it. So here we go.

Okay. Here we go. All right. So I'm going to present you on 15-05 right now. Federal public lands in units 9C are closed during December for

the hunting of moose except for Federally-qualified subsistence users hunting under those regulations. This closure was last reviewed in 2012. In 2015 the Board defined -- never mind. The population status and The area has low moose density trends are not known. and -- low moose density, poor weather and lack of snow make it difficult to get robust population estimates. The bulls per 100 cows which is a measure of the composition of the herd and productive was 37 bulls per 100 cows which is close to the State's management objective for this low density population which is 40 per 100 cows. The annual moose harvest from 9C from 2000 to 2007 averaged about 35 and it's declined to about 21 from 2008 to 2015. Local harvest has also declined during the same periods from 19 to 14.

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Our recommendation is to maintain the status quo for WCR 15-05. Maintaining the status quo will allow continued use by subsistence users while allowing for the completion of a -- there's a test survey going on, how to conduct moose surveys with low snow conditions, and so we're kind of waiting to see what the results from those surveys are.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, and I know that we have people either online or in the room that can probably give us some more information on surveys, but I know that they have been able to get out to get surveys done this year, they've been very grateful for the snow that we've had and we've had some decent weather base to take advantage of that. So I'm going to be anxious to actually have our first updated, reliable information, solidly reliable information in many years, but I would concur that I think that leaving this status quo at this point in time until we can evaluate the information those surveys are going to give us would probably be a wise decision.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan

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MR. DUNAWAY: I just -- I'm inclined to agree with Nanci and the recommendations, but I'm struggling to interpret some of the data here a little

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49 50 Dunaway.

bit because I'm seeing a figure one, page 25, almost looks like there's a -- you know, it kind of depends on which range of data you select whether it's declining, increasing, but it almost looks like things have improved slightly if I'm reading this right since 2013. But so you said average harvest is locally 35 per year or 30. I'm just -- I'm not reading this right or something, I could use some help.

Thank you.

MS. EVANS: The average in unit 9C from 2000 to 2007 averaged 35 and declined 21 from 2008 to 2015. So Dan is correct, the population -- the harvest has increased a little bit in recent years, but the average between 2008 and 2015 is still 21.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you.

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 MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, and just as a side comment too, Dan, that's identical to pretty much the reports you've heard from both Richard and I for subsistence take, that it has been better the last couple years, but previous to that we've been struggling hard.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I started looking at the axes a little closer and those numbers are not big.

Thank you.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: With the -- your report on this is -- what was the success rate of the people that went out and actually attempted to harvest moose in those areas say in the last say five years or so just generally.

MR. CROWLEY: Madame Chair, Dave Crowley, Department of Fish and Game, I have an answer to that.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, go

 ahead.

MR. CROWLEY: Thank you, Madame Chair. The -- I don't have overall success by resident and nonresident hunters in front of me, but what I do have is the success rate by local hunters. So in other words hunters who live in unit 9B and C. Recently the last couple of years harvest success rate has increased from a low of about 18 percent in 2012 to right about 37 percent as of last year. So hunter success by local hunters has improved markedly in the last five years. The harvest by local hunters in 9C has been fairly stable between 15 and 18. And I believe 18 so far is The difference there the number I have for this year. then before 2010 is that nowadays in the last seven, eight years, actually since the meeting in 2010 with the moose working group, the majority of the harvest is by local hunters, three-quarters to oh, more like 85 percent of the harvest in 9C is by local hunters. that was a direct result to some changes that were made after the moose meeting in 2009/2010. So success rate has gone up, harvest itself has been fairly stable, just below 20. But the proportion of moose taken in 9C is -- the vast majority is by local hunters nowadays.

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Thank you, Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: I didn't look at the chart real well on this report page 25. What I was after I see were nonlocal and local users are in the same area. For instance 2009 nonlocal users spiked up to 50 percent and local users went down to 10 percent. And that's kind of what I was after. So that there is to me, you know, justification for keeping things the way they are with this. And that but now nonlocal and local users -- nonlocals still have a greater harvest rate so what's -- what is the difference, is this means of access or what is that attributed to?

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MR. CROWLEY: Madame Chair, I don't -Dave Crowley again. I don't have that info in front of
me, but I would attribute that to fewer nonlocal
hunters and most of them guided or at least some
portion of them guided. So they're -- the number of -basically the number of moose the nonlocals are taking
has declined by quite a bit. Their success may be
still high, but that's because they're guided and
there's fewer of them. And they -- often they're using
aircraft to get out away from the roads and river

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Federal public lands in unit 17A and 17C, that portion of 17A and 17C consisting of the Nushagak Peninsula south of the Igushik River, Tuklung River and Tuklung Hills west of the Tvativak Bay are closed to the taking of caribou except by the residents of Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Aleknagik, Dillingham, Clark's Point and under -- hunting under these regulations. This closure review was last reviewed in 2012. The population has fluctuated from about 146 animals in 1988 to over 1,200 by 1998 and then declined to below 600 in 2006 due in part to decreased calf recruitment and adult female survival. Changes in range quality and quantity and predation by wolves and brown bears and weather events are all potential factors that likely have contributed to the decline. In 2015 the population increased over 1,300 caribou and recently bull, cow and cow/calf ratios were high in 2015 with 65 bulls per 100 cows and 46 calves per 100 cows.

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The Nushagak Caribou Herd Management Plan which was finalized in 2011 establishes a framework for harvest strategies based on the population size and trend. Based on this plan the threshold for allowing the caribou harvest from the Nushagak Peninsula caribou herd is when the population reaches 200 and is stable and/or increasing. At populations above 800 the recommendation is to harvest all caribou above 750 animals.

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OSM's preliminary conclusion at this time is to modify or rescind the closure. The Nushagak Peninsula caribou herd currently exceeds the upper population level objective and is increasing. There is a concern that the population is perhaps exceeding the habitat capacity and if it isn't reduced may leave the —the Nushagak population may leave the Peninsula or may crash. If this happens the opportunity for subsistence users could be negatively affected if the population crashes and/or leaves the Peninsula. Rescinding the closure will allow for increased participation in the hunt and is the best alternative to reduce the population and ensure continued viability of this population for subsistence users.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan

47 Dunaway.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, kind of looking to

Ms. Henry and all. Are we expecting to get maybe some fresher information on this whole herd status when Mr. Aderman and the others get over from Dillingham? I'm seeing a nod yes and my inclination is to not take any action until we have the opportunity to hear from -- because I know they've been working on it a lot, but it's good to learn this background, but I really don't want to move forward until we hear from them.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I would concur, it may change our minds on how we want to move forward with the recommendations in our motion here.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. We'll put this aside until after lunch. And I'm sure Andy will be here by then. So let's put this aside and then go to lunch until what, 1:30. So we'll break for lunch until 1:30.

(Off record)

(On record)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I'm going to call the meeting back to order. Next on the agenda that we're going to cover is under 11D, approve FY 2016 annual report.

And I think that's Donald.

 MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. At our last fall meeting in Dillingham the Council left up to me to identify some of its 2016 annual report to the Federal Subsistence Board. And during its fall meeting the Council came up with two items for the 2016 annual report. One is the Meshik River salmon and outreach to public meetings of the Council and this Council discussed that we need to do outreach to communities to accommodate Council meetings due to availability of hotels, lodges and restaurants.

So if the Council wish to add to this annual report they can do this at this time now or just go ahead and approve the 2016 annual report.

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Page 81
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay. We need
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     an action -- this is an action item. We need to
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     approve the 2016 annual report.
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                     Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                        Madame Chair, I'll
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     move to approve the 2016 annual report.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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     been a motion by Nanci to approve 2016 annual report.
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                     MR. HILL:
                                 Madame Chair, second.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Second by
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     Lary.
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                     Anymore discussions.
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                      (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: You know, this
     was -- this letter was written to Chairman
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     Christianson, he Chaired his first Federal Subsistence
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     Board session in January and he did a wonderful job.
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     It was a little bit more relaxed than normal, but we
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     got through it. So he was -- he was good. A local guy
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     from southeast.
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                     Okay.
                             If no discussions all in favor
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     say aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                  Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Any
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     opposition.
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                      (No opposing votes)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
                                                       Seeing
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     none, thank you.
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                     The next one is U.S. Fish and Wildlife
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     Service, Alaska Native Relations Policy.
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                     Donald, is that you.
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Page 82
                     MR. MIKE:
                                Orville Lind was going to be
     doing that presentation, but he's not here at the
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     moment.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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     skip over this until he gets back?
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                     MR. MIKE: Yes....
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                     MR. MIKE: .....Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Gayla, are you
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     online?
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                     MS. HOSETH:
                                  Hi, yes, I am.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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     you start with the emperor goose and handicraft update?
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                     MS. HOSETH:
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                                  I sure can.
                                               Just one
                                  Thank you, Madame Chair.
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     quick little second. Okay.
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                     Is Verner there in the room with you
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     guys?
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Not yet.
     think they're having lunch.
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                     MS. HOSETH: Oh, okay. Well, I'm sure
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     that a lot of you have heard the exciting news that
     we're going to be able to have an emperor goose hunt
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     coming up this spring/summer, 2017. And, you know,
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     it's a real historical moment with the Alaska Migratory
     Bird Co-Management Council. And we have our own first
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     AMBCC as some of you may -- I'll refer to it as AMBCC
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     which stands for Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management
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     Council, approved their own Emperor Goose Management
     Plan that will outline the subsistence harvest for
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     emperor geese. And then we also revised the Pacific
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     Flyway Emperor Goose Management Plan that kind of
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     outlines the fall/winter harvest season.
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                     So as some of you may know that the
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     emperor goose hunt has been closed for about 30 years,
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     we haven't been able to harvest any emperor geese. And
     the Native Caucus at AMBCC and the AMBCC as a group --
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     mainly it was the Native Caucus that really worked hard
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to make sure that we kept it a customary and traditional subsistence harvest to where we don't have any bag limits, we don't have any, you know, quotas that we have to comply with or anything like that. So we're going to have a traditional hunt for emperor geese this spring and summer, but we really are going to be working on education and outreach to the Bristol Bay region and throughout the State of Alaska to remind everybody that even though it's a customary and traditional hunt that they still want to conserve and only take what we need.

So that's really exciting and we've come a long way. And we're going to be in a three year trial period which we're going to be closely monitoring the emperor goose population on an annual basis at the AMBCC meeting.

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And going into -- and that got all approved at the Pacific Flyway and the Service Regulations Committee last year. And it just got published in the Federal Register and right now we're in the comment period for the 2017 spring and summer migratory bird harvest regarding the regulations that are to be in place for 2017 also for the emperor goose hunt and that comment period ends on March 13th.

And the other thing is that during the January 2017 Board of Game meeting -- oh, before I go into the Board of Game do we have any questions on the spring and summer harvest?

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Gayla, I don't see anybody needing to ask you a question on this.

MS. HOSETH: Okay. And then so for -at the January, 2017 Board of Game meeting in Bethel the AMBCC submitted an agenda change request proposal to allow for emperor goose harvest for the fall/winter season with a limit of 1,000 emperor geese to be taken during the fall/winter hunt. The Board of Game approved the proposal and this hunt will take place for 2017. It's going to be a highly regulated hunt and it'll be through a permit system allowing a thousand birds to be taken and reports must be reported within 24 to 36 hours based on which geographical area you're in and were in the works right now of figuring out what are the reporting requirements going to be. Only one bird is going to be allowed per permit and each region

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will have a limited number of birds allocated. And the hunt will close once the 1,000 bird limit has been reached. That's also exciting and I think the Bristol Bay region numbers are at 150 is what Bristol Bay will get for that wall/winter hunt.

And that's pretty much everything, you know, in a quick report in regards to the emperor goose, it's been a long process and I know Molly used to sit on the AMBCC and it's also been a sacrifice for the people who traditionally harvest emperor geese to not hunt them for 30 years.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Yeah, this is exciting to hear. During our corporation meeting we invited John Dykstra to come and give us a report on this -- not the TEK hunt, but the emperor goose information that he was passing out to not only the corporation, but also the tribal council.

MS. HOSETH: Okay.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci has a question or comment.

MS. HOSETH: Okay.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. And, Gayla, I just want to lend my congratulations. I know how hard you've personally worked as a member of that team and I think you guys have done a really, really fine job of organizing it and getting it to where it is today so I just want to commend you on record.

MS. HOSETH: Oh, thank you so much. It was a -- it was a lot of work so thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Gayla, yeah I too congratulate you because I remember when it was closed and I was living in the Aleutians.

I have a question though, where will the permits be issued and then what is -- what do they -- a few more details on the reporting of who and where and how do they do that, just for background?

Thank you.

MS. HOSETH: Okay. Right now I think that is the permits, we're trying to figure out where people are going to be able to access those permits, the logistics of that are being worked out right now. We don't know if it's going to through Traditional Councils like other permits are through the Fish and Games offices. I don't have updated information on that, just knowing that they're in the process of figuring out how people are going to be able to access the permits.

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So the general hunt will happen this fall and in the -- just so that people are aware and it's something that the Native Caucus at AMBCC didn't want is we didn't want this opened up to nonresidents. In 2018 there's going to be 25 nonresidents awarded for a draw permit, that they'll be able to participate in the general hunt in units 8, 9, 17 and 10. And so there's going to be an application period for that 2018 draw this November and December of 2017. So, I mean, that -- we're happy that we got the 1,000 bag limit, but it -- that will happen -- it won't -- the nonresidents won't happen until 2018.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I think -- unless there's any other comments I'm going to have you just go ahead and go -- do the Mulchatna caribou, TEK Project.

MS. HOSETH: Okay. I'm working with Jamie Van Lennon with the State of Alaska and we're doing a mapping project and gathering traditional ecological knowledge from -- we went to the villages of Togiak, Koliganek, New Stu and Ekwok and talked to a lot of elders and got information, how they've seen -- how the herd used to be back in the day and what they're noticing today and kind of where the caribou are, where they winter, where they calf. That's an ongoing project and we're just wanting to let you guys know that we are doing that project and we don't have anything finalized at this moment.

It's a really fun, interesting project and to hear the stories and what the elders have to say, it's been a fun project to work on.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. WILSON: Hi, Gayla, it's Verner. I finally got to the Council meeting. I'll just add that I know BBNA staff and Jamie and I think I are also planning on going to Igiugig at some point before the caribou hunt's closed and we'll be talking with elders and other hunters there as well. So I think that's in the plan this month.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan

Dunaway.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Verner answered a little of my question because I was going to say what about Levelock, Igiugig, Newhalen and.....

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MR. HILL: Iliamna.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{DUNAWAY}\colon \ldots...$ because they also access those, but I'll defer to Lary, he probably knows it better.

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Thank you.

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MR. HILL: Yeah, Verner we have -- in our area we traditionally go out and harvest from the traditional Mulchatna which is all mixed up anyway, but we have history of use of the Mulchatna caribou herd. Years ago when it was like a quarter of a million they ran out of food and the herd crashed and moved on. they're starting to move back into our area. you're looking for traditional ecological knowledge I would just suggest you go to the other Lake villages, I mean, Kokhanok, Igiugig, Nondalton, Newhalen, Pedro Bay, we've all gone and harvested from that Mulchatna caribou herd. And they're slowly starting to move back So, you now, let's get everybody on the into the area. -- and lastly is the -- is there some criteria that you guys use to assess whether or not someone's recollection is true or made up?

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ WILSON: Gayla, do you want to go ahead and.....

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MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, through the Chair, Mr. Hill. The Lake Iliamna villages are included in the TEK project. We just -- we have -- we're broken into different teams, Karen Evenoff is working with Jamie Van Lennon at Fish and Game and we kind of have -- we have assigned areas of who is doing

which area. BBNA is doing those villages that I outlined for you earlier and then Karen Evenoff is working with the Lake Iliamna villages. And then also this project is going into unit 18 which another team is doing TEK information and all of us are going to get together with the whole mapping to kind of perceive areas where the Mulchatna caribou have, you know, migrated over the years. So your area is included in that.

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And then maybe going back MR. WILSON: to your question about whether or not there's some controls as to whether things are true, it's my understanding that, you know, we really just listen to the elders and hear what they have to say and then And I'm on the Steering Committee for document that. the Western Alaska Landscape Conservation Cooperative as well and one of the reasons why some members of that committee were very interested in funding this proposal was to not just document, you know, TEK, but also to really compare current data with all the collars that are being put on the caribou across the range and so looking at the historical information based on these TEK interviews and then comparing it to modern day information.

And so I don't know if you have any more details to say regarding the interviews, Gayla, and on controls as to whether things are true, but that's my understanding.

 MS. HOSETH: We've got a list of, you know, people to talk to in the villages as we know who are avid hunters. And those are the people that we all -- you know, up to and outreach and get the information from. And unfortunately, you know, there's not too many elders left so we really want to capture that knowledge that they do have while they're able to be -- you know, while they're still here to be able to share that information with us.

Just to also -- part of the project is that we will be going back to these villages to give community presentations on the data and information that we've gathered before the project is finalized. And it'll be a draft -- you know, a draft information, if anybody sees anything that needs to be corrected when we do go to these community villages that, you know, do our presentations, things can -- we can, you

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know, make sure -- we definitely want to make sure that we have accurate data in the projects that we're doing.

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MR. HILL: Gayla, yeah, wait, my concern about, you know, isn't whether or not you're going to -- whether you believe or not what the person is talking about, that's not up to you to judge what I'm hearing, you're just recording. The other question I had is how are you protecting this information, is it -- some of it's going to be confidential and, you know, we've always felt like if we gave up too much information that right away someone will come in and tell us we can't do it anymore, so there's still that fear, is this information then subject to like the Freedom of Information Act or any of those kind of things or is it going to be public or is there some way you -- when you ask the elder person that, you know, if you have -- if you can use this information, do you have like a, I don't know, a form or they request -- a request that, you know, you can use that information?

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MR. WILSON: Gayla, do you want to talk

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49 50 about that?

MS. HOSETH: Yeah, I'm trying to think. Jamie handled that portion at Fish and Game and I believe there is a form, you know, and we're not naming names I believe in the report. I don't know how the information is going -- Verner, if you have more information on the -- with the LLC and how if it is public, I -- I'm not quite sure.

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MR. WILSON: Yeah, it's my understanding that every interview that they've done they do acknowledge through a form that they are being interviewed for this study, they're informed that this will be used in a report about traditional ecological knowledge and I don't think that there's specific, you know, names being said. And so we're actually discussing with others about possibly filming some and combining some projects because as I mentioned earlier we have our Becharof youth ambassador film internship that one of our interns was able to go and film. And so I know that there was some interest in maybe even documenting that on film and there's definitely -- we would have to get permission on that. But, yeah, I think all the interviews and Jamie Van Lennon would know more specifically, but there are specific rules where they have to agree to provide that information

and they acknowledge that it'll be in a report.

MR. HILL: And also once this person contributes this information are they then later asked to look at what you've recorded and see if they -- yes, this is indeed what they said and how they wanted it used?

MR. WILSON: I mean, that's -- yeah, that's what I think we try to do every time especially, you know, when I -- on different projects not specifically on this one, but because I haven't been on the interviews yet, but there are -- there's ways that we want to make sure that it's accurate and that they review the information. And so -- but, Gayla, if you have anything to add on that?

MR. LARSON: Hey, Verner, this is Cody, Cody Larson here. May I speak to that?

MR. WILSON: Sure.

 MR. LARSON: I also work with the Division of Subsistence and a couple of projects like this and with the interviews that we've conducted there is sort of this waiver form that they -- that highlights, you know, what the information's going to be used for and there's different amounts of sharing of say the person's name or being able to quote what they've said so that each person being interviewed gets to determine how much -- how far their information that they've provided is going to be used. So that's a little bit to that.

 And at the end of each project that we have scheduled in the timelines, there are community review meetings and so that's a public community review with Council members and the public in each community to review the information to make sure that it's accurate and better reflects what the intent of the intent of the community participation in the projects is. And so it's during that final review process before anything is published that corrections can be made and misconceptions or mis-perceptions can be reviewed and discarded from the publications as well. So that's sort of that process with ensuring that the community members themselves are being reflected how they -- you know, how they choose. And so that's how it's worked with the projects that I've collaborated

with the Division of Subsistence on.

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MR. HILL: I'd like to continue my questions if I may. But anyway and lastly, you know, how is this information going to be used. I would like to see it used in some kind of education for our youth, for our young hunters, for the people in the villages. It -- I would just hate to -- you know, I have a lot of information, to relate that information and then have all this information be in just a binder stuck up on a shelf gathering dust. That's such a complete waste of time and effort. I'd like to see it used educationally somehow with our youth and with maybe Alaska history or something like that. So, you know, let's not waste that information and don't just record it because when the elders tell you something, I'm almost an elder so I can almost relate to it, tell you something, you write it down and there's a fear there no more cause to remember it, it just goes away. So let's not waste it and, you know, pass it on to, you know, our youth and involve our people in that process.

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That's all.

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Thank you.

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MR. WILSON: Yeah, and this is Verner again. And I really appreciate those comments because I think whenever you do a study you don't want to have a study that's just going to sit on a shelf. remember as part of our Steering Committee deliberations they -- there are some other Steering Committee members that said, you know, this could be, you know, very interesting to see and modeled for other regions that look at how Mulchatna caribou have changed their distribution over time. And then you think about things like climate change and how it could affect migration patterns and then you look at modern collar data and you -- it's a good way to, you know, be able to compare with what -- TEK with actual data. think that that was partly the reason why Steering Committee members supported it.

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And also, you know, it's -- something at BBNA that we're really focused on right now partly is also climate change and we're looking at, you know, coming up with really good data sets. There's -- we're partnering with some Federal partners, we were just at the Alaska Forum on the Environment, we are looking to

come up with an easy way to share all this information that -- because there's a lot of studies going on out there and when you really think about it you want to have a place where -- like a data base where you could put all that stuff and have it easily accessible for people to access and not just in urban Alaska where they have faster internet, but also in rural Alaska. And so that's something that we're partnering with some Federal agencies, other Alaska conservation cooperatives, other entities who are interested in, you know, gathering this data and then being able to put it into an easy accessible site.

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And so I just wanted to comment on

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MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, can I give a -- I found like a brief overview. Like our project partners are, you know, the Division of Subsistence, Alaska State Department of Fish and Game, BBNA and Lake Clark National Park. And the project is caribou are an important source of food to -- for residents of western Alaska. But as environmental conditions and migration patterns change the local hunters have encountered difficulty accessing the Mulchatna caribou herd and the existing data described Mulchatna caribou, who had harvested, herd movements and caribou abundance through time. And an investigation drawing from traditional ecological knowledge has not yet occurred. That's what this whole project is all about. And we're conducting the TEK landscape mapping interviews to document local knowledge of caribou movements and how it is in relationship with the ecosystem change within the traditional and contemporary range of the Mulchatna caribou. Interviews will be conducted with community residents and we're going to focus on how caribou, moose and predator populations are adjusting to the changes in weather, water, wildfires and vegetation. And the TEK landscaping mapping sessions that we conducted will attempt to provide a 50 year snapshot of local caribou and ecosystem knowledge and it's an effort to hope that we contact community members with long term experience observing the Mulchatna caribou and how the information can be used for future as to local and regional advisory councils and making recommendations for regulatory changes. It's going to be able to assist the State of Alaska Board of Game and the Federal Subsistence Board in forward management of the wildlife in the region. So the information can be

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used by the communities to identify ways in which TEK might be useful. But it's also a way of having TEK being used as like on traditional scientific knowledge of our people living -- that we're gathering the information from.

I hope that's helpful to kind of give a better overview of our -- of the project.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Did we lose you or are you still on?

MS. HOSETH: I'm still here.....

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

MS. HOSETH:did you catch

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: You know when the traditional and ecological knowledge process first came on, this was in the early '80s, it was really hard to sell it to especially our agencies, our biologists because the majority of the traditional and ecological knowledge that we were collecting were considered anecdotal because they were not book learned. And so if you're going to be wanting to use this with the -- any agencies, any Board of Game, Board of Fish, you need to make sure that that's going to be acceptable to the people that, you know, may be -- that you think may be able to or may not -- may want to use it or may -- that you want them to use.

 And then another thing is with that TEK, there's two components to traditional and ecological knowledge. There's an in depth knowledge that a majority of the elders will not freely give unless they trust the receiver of these knowledges. And then the other component is there's a general knowledge that, you know, they're more than willing to give. And that's probably what you'll mostly be getting unless you find a person within the community that the elders will be trusting, a trustworthy person that, you know, will be talking to them. So there's --you know, it sounds easy, but it's not.

And another component to the traditional and ecological knowledge is that even though we're lumped into Bristol Bay region, each

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region, even between Dillingham and Togiak, there's a slight cultural difference. And majority of that reasoning is, you know, people have gotten so mobilized, it depends on what households you're getting to. People have gotten so integrated from all the regions in Alaska that if you come in with a survey and want the information they'll give you the information, but they'll have a component like for instance if it's somebody from Bethel area that's been living in Togiak or wherever, they'll give you their cultural information from that region. And so a person that's surveying needs to recognize that, you know, the household that you're talking to is not traditionally I quess not a traditional resident.

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So there's -- you know, there's all these little components, but overall that -- I'm glad that you guys are taking the opportunity to collect this information and it'll be useful. It'll be useful in spite of, you know, these little sideline information that the people -- you know, when they read the report if they're lumped, you know, the whole region. And then like for instance the agencies and others that read the report would more likely to lump the information to say that like the east villages versus the west villages, that's what they do and that's what their traditional and ecological knowledge is when it's not, but that hopefully will iron out, you know. But I am glad that this program is being set forward for you guys to at least take aim at it and get it processed and done.

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Thank you.

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Anything else.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

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MR. DUNAWAY: I was listening here, I'm thinking that I wonder if this would be -- I don't want to add complications, but if there was an opportunity to include some of those youth interns or job shadow opportunity that you can have a few folks learning how to collect the information and just being there to hear it, yeah, the stuff sounds absolutely fascinating and yet how many times we actually end up relying on some local knowledge can be -- especially solving some sort

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of little problem. So, yeah, I encourage you to carry on, that sounds great.

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Thank you.

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MR. MAINES: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: Verner and Gayla, it's nice to hear that our regional nonprofit is looking at I do want to warn you that one of the things that a number of the Federal agencies over the past five or six years that I've been working with and talking to has tried to come up with the definition for TEK. want to be able to put a square peg in a square hole or a round peg in a round hole. There's always been this trying to force a marriage between western science and TEK, but in my research and in my work it's kind of hard to do that because it's something that's sort of like inherited, it's part of the DNA of the indigenous people of the world that they tend to feel and know and see things that other folks can't. And I know that we Alaskans are fairly young in the realm of dealing with Federal agencies as well as international law and policy and stuff like that to where we have benefitted from our friends in the Lower 48, but at the same time they're keeping a watchful eye on what we do because what we do will affect what they've gone through and what they've instituted in Supreme Court cases and Indian policy law and stuff like that.

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TEK is a scared beast I would say for a lot of the tribes in the Lower 48. Lary was talking about how do you gather it, how do you use it, how do you keep it and how do you keep other folks from misusing it. And there have been more cases than not of people willing which the Native people are more than willing to help knowing that hopefully it will benefit them, you know, make people understand how and why we do things the way we do it. But more times than not it's been used against them. One example I could think of recently was dealing with water quality standards and fish consumption rate which is one of the The tribes in Idaho worked together, did standards. door to door surveys on the consumption of fish. the State of Idaho grabbed ahold of those surveys and utilized the 50 percentile of those surveys to be the standard that they were going to set for the entire

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State whereas the Federal agency at that time was EPA and the tribes who liked to work with EPA in certain instances, liked to look at the 90 to 95 percentile.

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And then the other things is dealing with historic data and that's where the TEK became involved with that. And the State of Maine which doesn't recognize the tribes in Maine even though there are tribes there, they've been doing the same thing because they were one of the first ones hit with any manmade toxin, pollution and stuff like that that wiped out all their wild salmon and wild fisheries and stuff like that to where they would like to be able to have the same choices that they did when they were first established before the settlers came into Maine, they would love to have a chance to be able to do that. whenever we're looking at doing things and we're trying to put in our best foot forward more times than not we've got other people looking over our shoulders and wanting to make sure that we do not jeopardize what they've fought and worked on and have tried to relate to their Federal partners wherever they are, whatever they're doing.

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34 35 So when I hear that you're doing TEK, to me it's just maybe a historic showing of were, where they came from, what they were doing and stuff like that, not so much as this is my favorite berry patch and only I can have this berry patch, nobody else does it because I'm not going to share it with you, you know, it's just apples with applies, oranges with oranges, but also remember that it only takes one bad seed to ruin it to everybody else. And I know that like I said at the very beginning of that, we have people watching us when we're trying to decide what's best for us.

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Thank you, Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Anything

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

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MR. HILL: I've just -- Lary Hill. I just want to address the idea or the question of the interviewers. You've heard some of us elders talk and

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we can talk a long time about one subject. And the elder looks at you and assesses your own knowledge, that you're like a lifetime user he'll get more into real specifics and detail. Like for instance the -how caribou smell in the fall as opposed to the difference of how they smell in the spring. can tell the -- how good of shape a caribou is in if you're downwind from him and that kind of stuff, but if you're just someone who has never lived that or appreciated that lifestyle you'll get more of a general So be aware of that and each time knowledge. interview an elder they're trying to teach you something. And so you don't get all the information at once, you get it in different levels depending on the -what the elder's told you and so you already know that, then they can go more into detail. It's just like a math problem, you're learn what's one plus one, pretty soon you go up to algebraic equations and that kind of stuff. So, you know, keep that in mind.

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And the lastly is is the person who's giving that information like we heard earlier is that -does that person actually -- have they actually heard that, have they actually lived that or is it hearsay from another individual. So, you know, be careful of that with the depth of the knowledge you're going to hopefully receive. And like Molly talked about it's a matter of trust too. So I'm hoping your interviewers are trained in how to respond. Like for instance I could tell -- for about three hours I could talk to you about these little fish up in Iliamna Lake that climb up the mountains and disappear for six months then come back and where they go in the winter and that kind of stuff. So there's all this knowledge so you've got to really have an open mind and be prepared to sit and listen for a long time sometimes so, you know, not to rush these -- the interviewers.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Anything else.

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Gayla.

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MS. HOSETH: No. Thank you for all the information, I appreciate it and I'll take into consideration everything that was spoken.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And these Board members are available to you folks so talk to 2 Lary, you know, if you need some support. 3 4 5 I think right now we have new people 6 that came in after lunch. I'm going to have you 7 introduce yourselves. If you never introduced yourselves this morning stand up and introduce 8 9 yourselves starting from Verner. 10 MR. WILSON: Good morning. My name is 11 my Verner Wilson, I am the director of natural 12 resources for Bristol Bay Native Association. 13 just completed my first year on the job. 14 So it's really nice to be here at the RAC again. 15 16 17 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Andy, please 18 come to the mic. 19 20 MR. ADERMAN: I'm Andy Aderman, wildlife biologist with the Togiak Refuge. 21 2.2 23 MR. CROWLEY: Dave Crowley, Department 24 of Fish and Game, King Salmon area biologist. 25 26 MR. HAMON: Troy Hamon, I'm the 27 resource manager for the National Park Service lands managed out of King Salmon. 28 29 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I think -- do 30 31 we have another one? 32 MR. CARUSO: Pete Caruso, local 33 resident, 38 years, just here to see what's going on. 34 35 I do a lot of hunting and a lot of trapping throughout the year. 36 37 38 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: You're the 39 kind that we want present to tell us, to talk to us. So thanks for coming. 40 41 42 BBNA, we're going to continue with the Pacific walrus. I think Verner was going to do that 43 44 presentation. 45 46 MR. WILSON: Yes, thank you, this is 47 Verner. BBNA has long been part of a number of different groups on marine mammal issues. Our 48 colleague -- my colleague, Helen Aderman, she's the 49 50

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executive director of the Qayassiq Walrus Commission and she wanted me to give this report on the Endangered Species Act listing proposal for the Pacific walrus.

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So BBNA has Section 119 -- along with Qayassiq Walrus Commission, also known as QWC, we have Section 119 co-management funding to co-manage the Pacific walrus at Round Island as you all may know. Qayassiq, QWC, was formed in March, 1995 to oversee the walrus harvest activities and they have members from nine villages from Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Aleknagik, Dillingham, Clark's Point, Ekuk, Ekwok, and New Stuyahok. And we also partner with the Bristol Bay Marine Mammal Council and the Round Island Cooperators, the Eskimo Walrus Commission. We're part of -- we had a tribal consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service with a number of different agencies to hear about the proposed ESA listing and that happened on January 30th. Helen was able to give a technical report to Fish and Wildlife Service and also shared information with a number of the different stakeholders with OWC and the Bristol Bay -- the different Bristol Bay tribal councils. And at the consultation and, you know, at previous meetings QWC and the Bristol Bay tribes had indicated they do not support the proposed Endangered Species Act listing of the Pacific walrus because they are concerned about how it could affect their hunting. They want continued hunting access without additional regulated restrictions on their ancestral and traditional sites of Qayassiq, Hagemeister Island, Summit Island, Cook Island, Cape Pearson, Cape Newenham and QWC does not want to see the State and Federal Regulatory agencies, they basically don't want the ESA listing.

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And they also noted the -- how Pacific walrus is an important traditional Native food. And there's some issues with relation to the ivory tusk, there's proposed bill to ban the sale of ivory from Africa, but people are concerned that that could impact the sale of ivory from our villages that a lot of people depend on for a source of income.

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So that's the report from QWC on the Endangered Species proposed listing of the walrus.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any comments.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I don't -- I actually meant to say something in my Council report about the walrus and that I was fortunate enough to go down and see them at their new haul out that's closer -- further north here than it's ever been before. But I would be interested in hearing future reports on -- if any analyses have been done of habitat or the reasonings behind the migrations to new locations and areas and some of those things just as a heads up in future meetings and stuff. It's all part of some of the changes I think we're seeing around here and it's very unique and worth noting now and following in the future.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

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23 24 MR. DUNAWAY: And, Verner, you might have said, I think I'm in my after lunch dopies here, but when is -- so I wasn't quite aware of this listing kind of in process, when is there likely to be a final decision?

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MR. WILSON: So it's my understanding that they are required by law to designate it as endangered or have a designation by 2018. I know that, you know, they're trying to go through all their public comment periods and tribal consultations before then, but I've heard that actually a decision could be coming as soon as, you know, this spring or summer. And so this is just from previous experience, but if you look at the history of the whole issue you see that there is a lawsuit that really forced this whole discussion in the first place and I think it was Center for Biological Diversity tried to get Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies to designate it as endangered because they're concerned about the impacts to climate change. And so that -- I think that's been years and years ago. So I know that the Fish and Wildlife Service said that -- in their previously ruling they said that it was warranted to be threatened because of climate change, but there's other species that they're more concerned about right now.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, Verner, I seem to remember previous Administration under President Obama named some of those islands in that area as national historic sites, do you know which ones and the second part of that question is how would that affect the local hunting, where those walrus -- some of the walrus do haul out on those islands?

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MR. WILSON: I think that's Round Island specifically. And I think or actually I think there's two of them, I forgot what the other -- three, I forgot what the other ones are called, but I looked it up, the National Historic Preservation Act, I don't think it's going to -- I know that there's concern about how it could affect hunting or any other activities, but it's my understanding that that basic -designation as National Historic Landmark basically frees up and opens up possibilities for funding for additional research. I know that a lot of these different agencies, especially when you look at their archeological aspects are really underfunded for doing that kind of archeological work. And so I thought it's a good opportunity to, you know, get more people to go out there and look at the artifacts and -- but that's just my personal reading of the pact. And so.....

MR. HILL: You know, I looked at that and at first I was, you know, pretty concerned about it as another way of keeping us from doing our subsistence activities, but then like you said I — it was more to the bent of the archeological discoveries and homesites building sites where people lived and it's a way of protective those sites. So but I was worried that it might affect the actual hunting which is off the island part.

Thank you.

MR. MAINES: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

MR. MAINES: Verner, I guess I'm kind of behind the eight ball in this one. I didn't know that walrus was even being considered to be on the Endangered Species list because I haven't seen a fall in the numbers anyway. So the thing that I've noticed

is that they change their haul out areas more than anything else, in fact wasn't it this last summer they had to -- the Alaska Department of Fish and Game had to change the district down in Port Heiden (ph) as far as fishing because of the walrus hauling out on the beach down there. I also was kind of questioning why would QWC go against the possibility of being on the Endangered Species list because my understanding of ESA is that it may be on that, but that doesn't stop the subsistence harvest of the animal, you know, that you can still allow that and it's still allowable under the Endangered Species Act so I was kind of curious about that part.

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And I -- too me I think the last thing that you brought up in your discussion, the sale of ivory, which a lot of the folks still do would be more of an issue than anything else because they're moving forward as far as the rhino horns and the tusk of the elephants and stuff like that that would have an impact on our ivory here.

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MR. WILSON: Yeah, you have a good point about the ESA listing. You know, I -- at the --I was at the QWC 20th anniversary meeting and there was some discussion about, you know, it's not going to affect the ability to be able to hunt because under, you know, that law Alaska Natives are exempted to be able to, you know, continue their traditional subsistence way of life. They still did pass this and I think that's the -- it speaks to the fact that they're concerned about any potential impacts to their being able to go subsistence hunting. I know that up north where my mom's family is from they're also trying to look at how ice pack changes in sea ice could impact the migration and distribution of walruses and that's something that I would like to see more information on especially when you -- if you could compare the data of what they already have from the satellite images of where sea ice -- the sea ice extent is on the Bering Sea versus where -- how far, you know, walrus go and how many walruses there are that come down to the Bristol Bay region. That would be interesting to see if there's any correlation between that.

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But, yeah, that's -- I was also at Alaska Federation of Natives and one of my mom's cousins spoke about that whole issue of walrus ivory and that is something that I think there's a lot

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different groups like the Eskimo Walrus Commission that, you know, pass resolutions against it. I know that they're rounding up resolutions so that they could try to get support at the Federal level to make sure that our ability to sell ivory, walrus ivory from Alaska is intact and continues to be available to us.

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So our different marine mammal councils like QWC and Bristol Bay Marine Mammal Council are making sure that our voices are heard through resolutions and I think BBNA will -- I think a lot of our villages would be interested in that as well. So it would be interesting to see if, you know, there's more tribal level of trying to make sure that our -- that hunt is being -- able to continue and the sale of the ivory is continued.

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MR. MAINES: Thanks, Verner. I would then ask the folks from the Togiak National Wildlife if ivory becomes illegal to sell then are you guys just going to donate it to us instead of having your annual sale during beaver round-up?

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(Laughter)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Larv.

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MR. HILL: Yes, just I would not want to see the walrus put on that endangered species partly because, yes, it might be people are worried about them disappearing, but, man, when that happens it's just your access is so restricted. And I seen it happen and it's anyplace those walrus might have sat on a beach and pooped it's going to be part of the area you can't even go near unless you have special permits and process. So the area's really restricted like when the Beluga whales were going to be at the Cook Inlet once they're going to be put on the Endangered Species, they were going to take almost half of that Cook Inlet as part of their area where you couldn't even do anything. In Lake Iliamna they wanted to put our seals on the Endangered Species and if that happened we wouldn't even be able to travel on the lake, on the ice in the middle of winter because it might affect the seals. let's be really careful about if that does happen, you know, I wouldn't agree with them being on the Endangered Species, it's just so restrictive.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any other

comments.

MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, this is Gayla and I have Helen Aderman here, she'd like to give some comments if that's okay.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

MS. ADERMAN: Good afternoon, I'm Helen Aderman, I've been the executive director of the Qayassiq Walrus Commission since 2001.

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Regarding the Endangered Species Act listing of the Pacific walrus, the Qayassiq Walrus Commission another thing they would like to do is have the cooperators co-managers and their Federal agency staff co-manage the Pacific walrus is to conduct updated baseline research in the walrus islands, including Round Island. That's another (indiscernible) that the Commission expressed at the meetings that they still don't have any updated overall population based (indiscernible) and they would also like to have the cooperator agencies study the effects of the seasonal northern Bristol Bay trawl fishery on the foraging habitat of the Pacific walrus and stuff like that.

Recently in the winter I believe that the National Marine Fisheries Service take the ESA listing off of the Iliamna freshwater harbor seal for the time being so that status is okay on the Iliamna freshwater harbor seal.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any comments

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Helen, this is Molly. Which -- are all our islands affected by this or is it just Round Island?

MS. ADERMAN: Well, the Qayassiq Walrus Commission is the co-manager of the Round Island or we call it Qayaciq in Yup'ik Eskimo, but all the Bristol Bay tribes also include the Bristol Bay walrus haul outs. The ESA listing affects all statewide Pacific walrus in Alaska.

 or questions.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: During I guess Verner gave us your report, but I didn't hear or maybe I missed it as to why -- is it because the numbers are really diminishing or why is this Endangered Species listing happening?

MR. WILSON: I could -- just like the Center for Biological Diversity had said they -- Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies need to designate it because they think that climate change will affect the sea ice and walruses really depend -- they depend on the sea ice to go clamming and get food under the water. And so if you have less sea ice then it's harder for the walrus to be able to haul out on that sea ice. And so that's their main reasoning from the news stories that I've read.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: To my knowledge in Bristol Bay I've never heard of or even seen walrus haul out on sea ice around here unless they do it way out in the ocean. The main -- or the walruses normally usually haul out on islands. So I don't think the sea ice for walrus in Bristol Bay is an issue as far as I know.

Lary.

MR. HILL: As far as the walrus hauling out on ice in Bristol Bay, I had personally seen walrus haul out right in Bristol Bay outside the mouth of Naknek River outside of Johnson Point. There were big ice flows there one spring and a bunch of walrus came in and they were out on those ice flows. So they do come -- they do go to different areas to search for food. So but I have -- this astonishes, this Endangered Species for all of the walrus, I mean, all of them, that really seems incredibly restricting.

MR. WILSON: Yeah, and this is just from the news stories that I've read and some of the reports actually from up north, but as you know the walruses that come down to Bristol Bay are males and I think it just depends by year -- by what time of the year they're at. So in the winter I think is what they're talking about where walrus -- those same walrus that might go to Round Island and other places they depend on ice more. It just depends on the time of the year. But what Lary had to say about putting an ESA listing on all walruses that's -- you know, you see

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groups like Center for Biological Diversity trying to do that for a number of different species so it's not really surprising because they did that for the harbor seals in Iliamna, they did that for the polar bears and others. So I think they're just trying to make a point about climate change.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I just would like to go on the record too that I appreciate you guys bringing this forward to us, to our attention, especially the Subsistence Board. I hope you're doing it for the other Boards in the area that are being — that may not be aware of it as well because as you know one of the main user groups and somebody who probably cares more about the walrus than most common people, I in some ways am resentful of them taking this on without consulting us in a more closely and convenient manner than this. But I appreciate you staying on top of it and hope that you will continue to do so for us in the future.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: If I may, that Center for Biological Diversity, that makes my blood boil. It's -- you talk about information being misused, that information that you mentioned about the harbor seal in Lake Iliamna, we, you know, will share our information with this group, oh, yeah, we're here to help you guys out and next thing you know, they're pushing to put it on this Endangered Species list. So that's another example of information that we gladly give to organizations is being misused. So I don't know what we can do about it other than just, you know, keep on -- you know, we have to be careful and not give up.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess we'll -- thanks for the information again. We'll -- if we don't have any more discussions, this was just information.

MR. ALVAREZ: Can I make a comment?

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah. Yeah, come on up, Randy.

MR. ALVAREZ: My name is Randy Alvarez

for the record. I serve on the Bristol Bay Marine 1 Mammal Council, I'm the representative for the Naknek, 2 Kvichak and Iliamna Lake area. And I've, I don't know, 3 10 years going -- probably more than 10 years going to 4 the Marine Mammal Council meetings and these issues are 5 brought up. And I just wanted to agree with Verner as 6 7 saying that, you know, the Center for Biological Diversity is -- they're pretty far -- my opinion 8 9 they're pretty far left that they want to stop all harvest of these animals that have been used for a long 10 time. And they're located in California so they have 11 to get somebody to get them up to some of these deals 12 because they're not in subsistence best interests for 13 the utilization of these animals, they're kind of the 14 opposite end of the spectrum. But I don't agree that 15 they're -- you know, they're -- like Verner says 16 17 they're -- really that with the warming there's not enough ice, walrus are like polar bears, they use the 18 ice a lot for resting. And if Richard Wilson was here 19 he'd agree. In the early '70s Richard and I and 20 another guy went out in a boat out here in the bay and 21 over in the Kvichak main channel we saw or heard of 2.2 walrus, must have been about 200 that were just -- they 23 24 migrated down and they were on the ice floating around. And another one, you know, there was discussion on the --25 they changed their haul out from Cape Cinnamon down 26 between Port Moller and Port Heiden, they moved up to 27 Cape Greg which is right by Pilot Point. And one of 28 the -- at the last meeting last spring the biologist 29 says well, off of Pilot Point is the biggest clam bed 30 in Bristol Bay out in the water, they changed their --31 32 that's where the clams are so they might be there for a 33 long time, you know, they might be there for 20 years So that's -- and it's -- like Verner says 34 or more. 35 it's the males that come down because they travel so far that the females and the calves, it's too far for 36 37 them to come, they stay way up north some place. So, you know, I don't agree that they should be listed as 38 39 endangered, I don't -- you know, they're still -sounds like to me that there's still plenty, you know, 40 of walrus. So it -- I just wanted to comment on that. 41 42 43

And also, you know, the Center for Biological Diversity wanted to list the seals in Iliamna Lake as endangered. Well, they're not. You know, I was talking to a pilot, one of their guys that does surveys, his last name is Withero, he did them for about four years on Iliamna Lake on the seals up in

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Iliamna in the springtime in April when they were
     hauled out on the ice and then again in August, last
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     August when it was nice and warm. And there were
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     plenty of seals and in fact the National Marine
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     Fisheries through NOAA a couple months ago decided
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     there was no reason to declare those Iliamna Lake seals
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     as endangered because certain time of year there's a
     lot of them. And they do migrate, some of them do
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     migrate back and forth down to the bay.
                                              In fact
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     Barbara Mahoney about three years ago told us that they
     took some of samples of seals harvested up there by
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     subsistence users and analyze them and they were so
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     closely related to the seals down here in the bay that
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     she -- her exact words were if they were people they
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     would have the same last name. So, you know, and I
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     shoot -- I seen in Igiugig and I got one a couple years
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     ago in the falltime. And so they do move around
     although there are quite a few of them that stay up
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     there all year round. But I asked her too so if the
     seal stays up there for -- and there's seal -- if there
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     are seals that move back and forth and seals that live
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     up there do they always live up there or do they get
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     out -- they might stay in the lake for four or five
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     years, do they go -- do they never go down to the bay.
     You know, they don't know that, they'd have to -- they
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     would have to tag them and they'd have to tag all of
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     them, but National Marine Fisheries decided that that
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     it didn't need -- those seals don't need to be declared
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     endangered because of their -- the whole idea was
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     brought up because of a try to keep Pebble from
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     utilizing that area which is -- you know, I hated to
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     see that as a avenue of going down so that put our --
     such a thing on the seals that are utilized just to try
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     stop something that most people don't want, you know.
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                     But anyway, I just wanted to comment on
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     that.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Thank you,
     Randy.
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                     Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I would just
     comment too I agree, I think I've always considered
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     those Iliamna seals as really, really smart seals
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     because they get the best of both worlds, they get to
     go down there and play in the saltwater and come up and
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     play in the freshwater. So if anything I think they
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you for this.

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should be protecting them because of their intelligence.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

And since your -- I don't know if it's going to be Gayla or who's going to be presenting this Partners Program, it's under BBNA.

MR. WILSON: Cody, are you online?

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, before we get any other agency reports we have one more business item we need to complete at lunchtime, wildlife closure review 15-07. I just want to remind the Council that we still have to take action on that.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Pardon.

MR. WILSON: I could be real quick on Partners, I don't really have -- we don't -- I mean, if you want to, I mean, not -- just a couple minutes.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

MR. WILSON: All I have to say about our Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program is that, you know, last March we hired Cody Larson and he is our Partners -- our subsistence fisheries scientist. You met in October, I think he was -- well, he was here at the last meeting.

We are ramping up our summer programs right now, I made -- we made a flyer for all the internships that are going to be available for students in the Bristol Bay region, there are some internships here in Naknek, Togiak, Dillingham, Aleknagik and so we're hiring an intern coordinator, we are hiring some other interns to look at monitoring of our salmon resources in the region and we're also -- they would have experience in fisheries monitoring, but also some of the positions will be looking at other natural

resource issues such as land and fire management. And so I would encourage everyone, I'm going to be putting these fires across Naknek and throughout Bristol Bay to let young people know that we're hiring this summer.

So that's our Partners Program.

MR. LARSON: Thanks, Verner. This is Cody Larson again. Sorry, I was -- I had to run out and keep all of the ravens away from the back of my truck, they found the bag of trash from this morning.

 So I -- like Verner said we've got a lot of really great opportunities for interns, for college kids. And we're recruiting for that through the UA system and around the region. So that's a really high point for us is we've been able to expand that to a few more positions and write some more funds into our grant proposals to provide some more internships like that.

Do any of the Council members have any questions or thoughts on the internship program that Partners has done?

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, I think we're done with that. Verner, you can give some flyers to those three students back there.

Thank you.

Okay. We'll go up the Nushagak Peninsula caribou herd report.

Andy.

 MR. ADERMAN: Thank you, Madame Chair, Council members. My name is Andy Aderman, Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. And it's my understanding that you're going to take up the closure review right after this so I'm not going to go into a real lot of detail because it's already in your books, the regulatory history. I think probably what you're most interested in is what's been happening here the last six months.

And as far as harvest as of yesterday we have 148 caribou reported harvested.

MR. HILL: Wow.

MR. ADERMAN: Of that 136 have been taken under the Federal permit and 12 have been taken under the State RC501 permit. Almost equal male and females as far as reported harvest.

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I don't know if you want any more in depth, I think -- let me just go into that State permit hunt. That's open to all State residents. It included the area on the Peninsula including Federal lands for the months of August and September. And I believe there were six reported during that time period. I'll have to check with Neil, six of the 12. And all that totals up to 12. And that's because that hunt just north of where the Federal hunt occurs is still open and the caribou from the Nushagak Peninsula herd do go into that area and get harvested there as well. of those 12 taken under the State permit 11 are from residents of unit 17, seven out of -- from Manokotak, three out of Aleknagik and one out of Dillingham and the 12th or the other caribou was taken from a resident in Kasigluk which I believe is unit 18.

Under the Federal hunt as far as I know it's been all unit 17 residents, primarily Aleknagik, Dillingham and Manokotak. I don't -- and a couple from Clark's Point. That Federal hunt by virtue of the Federal lands not being restricted that increased the people eligible for the Federal permit so all residents of unit 17, unit 9B and Stoney River and Lime Village. We haven't had any interest from the traditional six communities that normally get the permits or have in the past.

I think I told you last October we did a count in late June of 2016, we had a minimum of 1,230 caribou which was a decrease of a little over 80 from the year before. Again that's a minimum count, the estimate would put it in the high 1,300s I believe. Let me check that. Yeah, it's probably around -- the upper end would be 1,375, the lower end about 1,225. The mid point of that would fall right at 1,300.

What's changed this year, obviously we got snow and it got cold and froze everything up and people have since early January, and that's when same day airborne took effect, by virtue of the proposal last year going into effect and it was good conditions

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for people to get down there. There wasn't any snow on the lakes and they could land and they didn't kill that many, but they got some. Then the snow came and the guys on snowmachines have been able to get after them and they've been doing pretty well, the numbers -- the harvest numbers change almost daily.

And we have a lot of Federal permits out there. Billy can tell you the month of February I think I stopped by three or four times bringing more permits because people are coming and getting them and getting five permits per person usually and it doesn't take that many people to go through a hundred permits. So we'll continue to watch over that, you know, this month or March, I guess that starts tomorrow, that's traditionally when we have -- when we have good snow conditions people wait until March to go, it's longer days, usually better traveling.

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I think that's about it. I think I also gave you -- maybe not, it's in the agency report, but we did a composition survey in mid October of 2016 and come up with 51 bulls per hundred cows and 40 calves per hundred cows.

MS. MORRIS LYON: How many calves?

MR. ADERMAN: Forty per 100.

MR. HILL: Would you call that good?

MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, that's real good.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

 MR. HILL: Yeah, looking at this
Nushagak herd and looking at the history there, those
were classified as somewhat transplanted from somewhere
else and the herd grew from that. Genetically are they
pretty much the same or there's been some influx from
other herds, you know, with the genetically similar
species when they're too closely related there's
potential for, you know, disasters or viruses or
sicknesses, things like that, do you know anything
about that or....

MR. ADERMAN: The original herd was the Northern Alaska Peninsula herd that.....

MR. HILL: Uh-huh.

MR. ADERMAN:those animals are from and I suspect they're almost identical genetically as them, there may be a little bit of change over time. Both the Nushagak Peninsula herd and the Northern Peninsula herd have had exposure to Mulchatna caribou. In fact we've had at least a couple of Nushagak Peninsula caribou, and these were collared animals, that joined up with the Mulchatna herd, you know, and, I mean, we caught them when they were young on the Nushagak Peninsula and they were there for a couple years and they stayed there and then one day they decided to go off towards Togiak and they joined up with some Mulchatna animals.

MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, with this winter hunt and all are you hearing any anecdotal information or have you been down there, I know I was trapping in early January and there was really no snow in -- but the tundra area I was crossing was heavily covered in ice and I'm just curious do the caribou still -- are they maintaining good condition now, are they able to get food or is that ice and snow making it tough for - just what -- do you have a gut feeling on it?

MR. ADERMAN: I was down there a week and a half ago and there was about eight inches of snow on the average and you could see where -- places where caribou were cratering or digging out and eating sedges and probably some lichens. Other area where it gets drifted are obviously deeper and I think caribou tend to avoid those areas, they seek out the more windblown areas. I get the sense that most of the animals are still on the Peninsula, if it gets too bad they'll leave. And the caribou that I've seen are in okay, decent shape, they don't have a lot of fat, but they're not a bag of bones, at least the ones that I've seen. So I think all in all they're doing all right.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you.

MR. MAINES: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

MR. MAINES: Thanks for the update, Andy. What do you see as the trend right now, I know that we've issued quite a few permits from the office and stuff, you say 148 as of yesterday?

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MR. ADERMAN: Correct.

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MR. MAINES: How many have come in within the last week?

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MR. ADERMAN: It kind of slowed down, I'd say maybe a dozen, 15, were reported in the last week.

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MR. MAINES: Fifteen permits or 15

16 kills?

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ ADERMAN: Fifteen kills. It's one caribou per permit.....

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MR. MAINES: Right.

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MR. ADERMAN:and.....

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MR. MAINES: Because we -- like you said and we've told you, you know, we're giving out five at a time and like you say it's only takes 20 people to come in and go through a hundred real quick like. So I was just kind of curious as to what sort of like the average was, what type of process, how frequent are they coming in because I know 150 rounded out is still a far cry from what the management level should be at or what the Service wants it to be at. And I'm -- we are going to be taking a look at that closure coming up next and I've got questions as to whether or not I want to go with the recommendation or I want to modify it somehow or maybe just get rid of it as far as myself personally goes. Because there is justifications when those emergency changes were put in place, I was against only for the fact that whatever we wanted to do was going to affect the number of animals taken and so weather cooperated and it allowed people did get out there to get them. Because whether you're from the area or outside of the area the same way to get down there is the same way to get down there no matter who you're at, you know. You couldn't really fly down there and land because it was all rough and stuff like that, couldn't go down in the boat because of the waves and the weather and stuff was making it

really tough, you know, until the weather conditions are -- cooperated, it didn't matter where you came from you weren't going to anything as far as getting those numbers down, you know.

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So I was just kind of trying to get a lay of the land type of thing as how frequent are they coming in, what's the average percentage and how many people are we looking at?

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Thank you.

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MR. ADERMAN: I suspect most people haven't -- that got permits haven't gone yet or if they did they weren't successful possibly. It really varies from person to person. I've got probably a half a dozen people that I know of that have reported taking all five, one guy in the fall, the rest in the winter portion of the hunt really in the last -- probably the last month when things got good. I get sometimes permits in that report on a caribou that was taken in August or September, that happens. Most of the people are pretty good and I get them the next day or, yeah, I mean, they stop by the office and drop them off or they call me on the phone, said, hey, I got these or I get them through the mail. And I usually get them within the five days it's required, you're supposed to report within five days. That can stretch out a little bit, they may have reported, but by the time I get it through the mail it may be a little bit longer. have some PSAs and through social media, Facebook, the Trading Post and stuff like that encouraging people to report on their harvest, you know, in a timely fashion just as a reminder, you know, because I don't want to get to the end of March or near the end of March and hear about caribou that were taken two, three months or longer ago. I mean, I want to hear about it, but I want to hear about it sooner rather than later.

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MR. MAINES: Because I know that you stated and it was also part of the documentation that March is usually a big year for getting down there, but I also know that typically in years past March is when the weather starts warming up, things start melting real quick like and ice is gone and stuff like that. And I always joke around with our annual carnival, here we go we're going to be wading in the hip boots and mud boots and stuff like that, down through the muddy streets and stuff like that again. And here it is,

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it's going to be next weekend or this weekend in fact. And I know on -- coming over on Monday I went outside and I almost felt like, oh, boy, seems like spring has sprung. But the air was still kind of cool so I knew it wasn't quite there, but it's just around the corner. So I'm kind of curious as to the -- it may be -- it is definitely better than it has been for the past four or five years of getting down there because there's cover. You say yourself you were down there a week and a half ago at eight inches, that's pretty good for down there, you know, but there's been years when it's been feet deep and it's like a highway. So I'm kind of really concerned as to whether or not the anticipated goal would even come close because to me it still sounds like another 250 or 300 to be on the safe side to get down to that 750, 800 number that, you know, you guys are looking for.

So that's why I'm asking my idiotic questions, I'm trying to get a sense myself.

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MR. ADERMAN: Right. And, you know, if we could all predict the weather it would make things a lot simpler and I think if we maintain conditions or they improve I think we can easily kill a couple hundred more caribou. Right now we're at the highest harvest level for any given regulatory year in the history of this herd. You know, the permits are there and but I understand I went into this winter hunt thinking, you know, boy come end of January, early February if it's like the last two, three winters with no snow, well, we might as well reopen the State hunt down there. Not that it's going to dramatically increase the harvest, but it would help some.

 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: You know there was a death over there a couple of weeks ago and so the hunters are not enthusiastic about hunting right now. It usually takes like two weeks or so after and then, you know, they'll probably pick up on hunting of caribou.

I guess one question, you know, when Joe and I fly down the coats the majority of the --well, this is like in the fall, I haven't flown during the winter, but in early fall or late fall the majority of the caribou are right at the very tip of the Peninsula. And those caribous, there's -- you know, I see beautiful caribou in magazines and some of those caribous are just beautiful, the color. And they look

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so healthy that -- the caribou down there. And I've seen the caribou -- caribous, one or two of them, in the middle of a mud flat right there by Picnic Point or, you know, where we land and I watched a couple of them and they just stood there, I was wondering if they were stuck. But, you know, with such skinny legs -- and they weren't, you know, too far down into the mud, but they never moved for like half an hour and they was just standing there.

MR. ADERMAN: Was this in maybe August?

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes.

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 MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, it's -- it can still be pretty buggy and I think a lot of times they're doing that, they're out in those mud flats and the windier places like the cape just trying to get a little bit of relief from the bugs.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And then in the early '80s when I was doing surveys when we -- when I asked about the caribou, how many caribous certain household harvested, they'd start talking about the differences between a caribou that's mixed with reindeer. They'd say that either -- I can't remember if they were shorter legged or longer legged and so they would target the longer legged ones or either the little shorter or the longer legged ones because they knew that those were pure caribou and not a mixture of half and half. I don't know if people have mentioned that over there, but this is like in the early '80s over there.

MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, I've had heard, you know, some people will actually talk about reinabou, but I -- you know, back in that time period that would predate the Peninsula herd and the effort to get them established there. But there certainly is good documentation of reindeer, you know, being in the area pretty prevalent up through the '40s and maybe early '50s, both around Dillingham and over on this side as well. And certainly some of those animals.....

MR. MAINES: Yes, we love those

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Any more questions for Andy or should we move on to --

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MS. MORRIS LYON: I'll second it. 1 2 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Second by 3 4 Nanci Morris. Any discussions. 5 6 Billy. 7 MR. MAINES: What is the Service 8 9 intention as far as rescinding the current action, what are they going to replace it with I guess is basically 10 what I'm kind of curious. 11 12 MR. EVANS: So the closure is rescinded 13 and basically there is no -- if the closure's rescinded 14 then the Board -- then the Council will generate 15 another proposal to make -- to reflect the rescinding 16 17 of the closure. In other words it won't be -- the Federal public lands will not be closed to the taking 18 for non-Federally-qualified users, that's basically 19 what it'll do. So right now Federal public lands are 20 closed to the taking of caribou except by the residents 21 of Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Aleknagik, 2.2 Dillingham, Clark's Point and Ekuk. And so that would 23 be taken out of the regulations and it would be open to 24 all users. 25 26 27 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy. 28 MR. MAINES: I guess then my question 29 would be how long would that be in effect? 30 31 32 MR. EVANS: Until it's changed. 33 MR. MAINES: And when was the next 34 35 possible chance of changing it? 36 37 MR. MAINES: Could be next year, I mean, it just - it's up -- just depends when someone 38 39 comes up with a new proposal to change it. So the -when a closure happens it's good until it's changed. 40 Now we're going to rescind the closure so we won't be 41 reviewing -- you know, there won't be a closure review 42 in three years because the closure basically will no 43 longer be in effect if the action is taken to rescind 44 the closure at this meeting. So then it'll just be in 45 the regulations as you see it, you'll have a -- if you 46 47 do it now -- so it's a proposal, you do it now it'll be

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49 50 good for the 2018/2020 regulations, if you do a special

action to rescind it for this year then it would be --

so that would be good for this upcoming harvest year.

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MR. MAINES: I guess the reasoning for my questions is to ensure that there's the possibility of sometime in the future that the seven villages that this herd was meant to utilize has the opportunity of being the ones who utilize that herd again. down to the level that the Service wants it to get to and that the issue looking at the bag limit at that time if not now because it originally when it was first in place it was one a year, then it went to two a year and then back down to one a year, then all of a sudden we have this explosion and it's open to everybody under emergency action, same day air, same day whatever and you can get up to five. And I'm kind of wanting to emphasize that the need to have I guess the best management practices is at a crisis management because that's the way I feel like we're under right now is crisis management, to save a herd that has potential of feeding seven communities for decades and I would like to see that. I understand that there's a potential of that herd leaving those boundaries, but I don't see anything wrong with that, which would make additional herds maybe look at possibly sometime in the future. So I'm just of wanting to maintain the emphasis of what it was put there in the first place for.

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That's all.

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MR. EVANS: That all makes perfect Basically if -- you know, we get -- the idea is sense. to try to knock the herd down to that 750, 800 animal limit and when it gets down to that limit the closure could go back into effect and just limited it to the Federally-qualified users in there. In the meantime it just gives it time to see whether we can get that population down there and if pressure from opening it up to non-Federally-qualified users has a, you know, big impact, more of an impact than we want, then we definitely -- I think the State would probably go along with closing it down too when it reaches that 750, 800 animal limit. So I think there's time, we just need time to see how it's going to play out like within the next year or two, maybe even only a year it would take. And then we could basically reintroduce a new regulation, I mean, there might have to be some special actions in the meantime, but because if you do the special action now and you do the proposal for 2018/2020 that's three years you're basically covering.

So if you think that's too long of a period you could possibly just do the special action now, see how it plays out, a special action to, you know, open it up and then just, you know, you want to do a proposal at a later time.

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MR. MAINES: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: Just one last comment and I said it before when the special conditions were being proposed and acted upon is that once we open it up statewide it'll always be statewide. Because as I mentioned when Andy was at the table and I know myself from living there and participating in the hunt is that we can't predict the weather. Access is the key point as far as being able to utilize that herd. And over the past 10 years I would say there's only probably been three, maybe four, less than half that time that we've been able to get down there and utilize it in a good, timely fashion with less opportunity of something happening, whether it's equipment of loss of life or whatever the problem or issue that's arisen. But I -my gut is just telling me we open it up statewide it'll always be statewide because the access to it is so limited that we'll never achieve that goal or that objective.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Sorry, I had my mic on for a while and didn't mean to. Thank you, Madame Chair.

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And of course we -- if we take this action and I've got several questions here, this wouldn't eliminate the emergency or field, I forget the Federalese for field closure should there be an immediate need, am I correct on that?

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MR. EVANS: You are correct on that emergency order or a special action.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. And then -- now when I was involved with this stuff last winter there was -- I'm trying to remember and I'm kind of looking

to Ms. Henry and Andy there, there was discussion about kind of a management plan I think where different harvest levels different hunts were allowed. Where are we with that or would that likely be a proposal to come out or that would be elevated if we take this rescinding action?

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MR. ADERMAN: Madame Chair, Andy Aderman again. Yeah, Dan, what you're referring to is what we called the harvest strategy and there was eight different states. The first state was we're less than 400 and the population is stable or possibly declining where there's no harvest. And then it goes along until you get to state eight where you're over 750 caribou and it's basically harvest everything above that, you know, regardless of the trend, whether it's still increasing, it's stable or going down.

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MR. DUNAWAY: So through the Chair, Andy. So would you expect to be submitting a proposal with that plan or is that just kind of more of a operational policy that would -- that the caribou group would be basing their recommendations on a yearly basis?

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Yeah, that was something MR. ADERMAN: that the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Planning Committee endorsed and that's to give the Refuge manager, you know, some direction on how many permits do we make available and now things have changed a little bit, there used to be just a fall season, August and September, and then a winter season December to the end of March. Now that's all the way through so if you get a permit early on it's good until the end of season unless we reach our harvest objective which we never have. But if we did we'd want to step in and say, hey, we need to close it down or maybe we're going to exceed it a little bit, there's three days left in season, it's not a big deal sort of thing. But it's just to kind of give guidance on, you know, where we're at, what the -- you know, numbers-wise and what the trend is and how many we're going to harvest.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you. And, Madam, Chair, Andy, so if we take and approve this motion then you would continue -- harvest would be allowed through permits, it wouldn't be thrown open to a -- just kind of open season harvest ticket type thing?

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MR. ADERMAN: Well, if you went with the recommendation then it would allow the State to open a hunt using the State registration permit like they did in August and September last year. And, you know, that's not a bad thing if we're above our level and trying to get it down. So, you know, that's certainly an option to have whether we do it through this or as Tom mentioned, a special action where we take the closure off again for the next regulatory year and then see where we're at. And I think, you know, if we get down around that target level at 750, 800, I don't think the State's going to have a hunt. Now I can't promise that, but they -- we've been partners in this from the time this -- you know, getting the animals caught on the Peninsula and moving them over, getting them established and I don't see that changing.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thanks, Andy. Through the Chair again. So what it reassures me here is that we should take this action which I really support. I was really impressed last winter, I'd say a year ago, that the biologists were concerned about nutritional quality of the range and the sustainability of the herd in that area and by keeping to this recommended level we're actually doing everybody a favor and yet you're not throwing open this hunt to something that's -- you'll still have really close scrutiny of the hunt. So that it in most cases shouldn't get out of hand and be a problem. So I'm -and that there's been a wonderful partnership between the State and the Federal government on this then so it gives me the confidence that -- to move ahead with this rather than being overprotective and actually hurting ourselves in the long run by having the herd decline to the levels it did previously when for whatever reason they kind of ate themselves out of house and home. I know I was a lot more up on it a year ago, but I really do believe and especially it's wonderful we have the opportunities to hunt, I'm aching to get down there myself, I've got permits sitting in my little hopper where they live. So anyway I wanted to kind of get back up to speed on it and I would hope that we can support this recommendation that the biologists have brought to us.

Thank you.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

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Page 123 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 2 MR. HILL: I guess direct this to Andy. 3 What's your estimated population right now on this 4 5 particular herd? 6 7 MR. ADERMAN: I'd say it's probably right now 1,100 to 1,200 animals. 8 9 10 MR. HILL: And how many permits are available? 11 12 MR. ADERMAN: About the same. 13 14 Say that again, please. 15 MR. HILL: 16 17 MR. ADERMAN: About the same number, 1,100, 1,200 permits. 18 19 20 MR. HILL: So what -- and that would take you down to this optimum in your opinion 750 or 21 about there or.... 2.2 23 24 MR. ADERMAN: We would hope it would, you know, obviously if everything was perfect going and 25 like that we'd really have to -- and we will keep an 26 eye on it, but, you know, that we don't want to overdo 27 But again dealing with weather and -- I mean, the 28 travel conditions changed I think a fair amount from a 29 week and a half ago when I was down there to last 30 Friday. Last Friday I went on a snowmachine trip and 31 32 it was rough. The snow was soft, but it had drifted. And I talked to a successful hunter yesterday and he 33 said it was -- and he's a young guy, he said it was 20, 34 35 25 miles an hour max on a snowmachine all the way down. It was -- and that was when it was still soft this last 36 weekend, we were upper thirties as far as temperatures, 37 but now with it single digits all them drifts are hard 38 39 and it's even, you know, and that may discourage some people, it may not. It's not ideal, like I think of 40 past Marches is when I've gone down there and it's like 41 this tabletop, you know, it's a good base of snow and 42 43 it's almost dangerous because you get complacent, it's 44 so nice to travel. It's you want to go and, you know, you get looking around and then something creeps up 45 46 that you're not paying attention. But it's really 47 access is the key thing, it -- you know, for people to get down there and I sure hope we don't lose it. You 48 49 know, we've got a really good start and if we get a

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couple more snows I think it'll get really good again.

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6 7 MR. HILL: So it -- Andy this is Lary Hill again, through the Chair. But the Refuge manager has the ability to shut it off, cut it off, if there's too much of a harvest. What would happen then to the permits that are not used, would you notify the permit holders or how would you do that?

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MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, we'd make a very public announcement and work with, you know, all the traditional councils, the ones that issue the permits and, I mean, get the announcement out. But, yeah, the hunt would essentially be over, you know, and you'd still need to report on the permits that you got, whether you hunted or not you need to report, that's a condition of when you get the permit and you sign your name to it that you're going to follow through. yeah, the Refuge manager has that authority, it's called a delegation of authority letter to set the harvest limit, the harvest objective and make any closures as necessary. We may have to do some additional stuff depending on how long that closure would be, I think if it's longer than 60 days or.....

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MR. EVANS: Yeah, that just depends on the length of the closure, temporary or an emergency special action, depends on the length of the closure whether it's greater than 60 days or not.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any more discussions.

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Although I have reservation regarding this I am in support of it because right now if the village people are harvesting the caribou they're harvesting to dry, you know, it's summer fishing season's coming on and if they realize that the caribou are healthy they use the resource to dry for summer use. And I would prefer for them to harvest as much as they can because when they -- when it gets to the point where they realize the animals aren't healthy, you know, they're not going to make an effort to harvest them. So I'm happy that this resource is available and even though we have a concern of it with the population I think with the weather maybe we can get those numbers down.

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		Page 125
1 2 3	in discussion.	So there was a motion, second and we're
4 5		If there's no more discussion.
3 4 5 6 7 8		(No comments)
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	say aye.	MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: All in favor
		IN UNISON: Aye.
	opposition.	MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any
16 17		IN UNISON: Aye.
18 19 20	so one, two,	MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: One opposition three in support and one
21 22		Donald, do you want to
23 24 25 26		MR. MIKE: Yes, there's a motion on the wildlife closure review 15-07 as M. And roll call for in support of
27 28 29		Mr. Dunaway.
30		MR. DUNAWAY: Yes.
32		MR. MIKE: Mr. Hill:
34		MR. HILL: No.
36 37	Morris.	MR. MIKE: Nanci Morris, Ms. Nanci
38		MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes.
40 41 42		MR. MIKE: Billy Maines.
43		MR. MAINES: No.
45		MR. MIKE: Senafont Shugak.
47		MR. SHUGAK: Yes.
49 50		MR. MIKE: Ms. Molly Chythlook.

Page 126 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes. 1 2 MR. MIKE: It's a tie vote, motion 3 fails. Three/three, motion -- it's a tie vote. 4 5 6 MR. DUNAWAY: No, four to two, it 7 passed. 8 9 Oh, I'm sorry. MR. MIKE: Sorry about 10 that. Motion passes. 11 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 12 Okay. 13 thank you. Thank you. 14 Before we go on I think we need -- we 15 have some more introductions. Is there -- Verner, did 16 17 you say there was somebody that hasn't introduced themselves? 18 19 20 MR. KENRUD: Good afternoon, Madame Chair. My name is Keemuel Kenrud, I'm a Arctic youth 21 ambassador and a citizen from Togiak, Alaska. Verner 2.2 thought I should reintroduce myself again as I've done 23 24 so this morning on the teleconference. So, yes, my name Is Keemuel Kenrud. Nice to meet you, ma'am. 25 26 27 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. And I 28 understand you're Pete Abraham's grandson? 29 MR. KENRUD: Yes, ma'am. 30 Unfortunately I don't think he's been able to call in today. 31 32 33 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, sounds 34 like he may be traveling back from Anchorage. 35 MR. KENRUD: He has made it home, I 36 just don't think he wants to pick up the phone quite 37 38 yet. 39 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Well, 40 41 thank you. 42 43 MR. KENRUD: Thank you, ma'am. 44 45 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway. 46 47 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. And please extend our best wishes for Pete's health and 48 I know he's been really fighting some bugs here lately. 49 50

1 MR. KENRUD: I'll definitely do that.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you very much.

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MR. KENRUD: Thank you, Dan.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Next on the agenda is Orville.

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MR. LIND: Good afternoon, Madame Chair, Council members. I'm going to give a brief overview of the draft Alaska Native Relations Policy. I'd like to introduce myself the Native way, I am Orville Lind, son of Fred and Annie Lind, grandparents were Dora and Fred Lind. My Native name is (in Native) which means eagle in Alutiiq (in Native). I'm so happy to be here.

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You should have the draft American Relations -- Native Relations Policy in your booklet. You should have one -- the first one is the Wildlife Service Native American Policy and of course this policy was signed January, 2016 and applies across the nation and is specific to our relationship with Federal recognized tribes here in Alaska and to our nation. We have over 500 Federal recognized tribes in our nation and which 229 of those Federal recognized tribes are here in Alaska. The second document is a draft of the campaign policy for Alaska and it's titled the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alaska Native Relations The two documents are meant to be used side by Policy. side and it's difficult to define terms and gain full context of the draft Alaska policy without the Native American policy next to it to reference.

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There are two reasons we need to have the Alaska specific policy as a campaign to the Native American policy. The first reason is because of subsistence and subsistence is a provision in the Alaska Native Interest Lands Conservation Act, in the Marine Mammal Protection Act, in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and in the Endangered Species Act. Three of the Acts are specific to the Alaska Native peoples and therefore we need to describe those responsibilities to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife employees under them. The second reason is because we are directed by law to work with the Native entities in addition to working with tribal governments there came a need to describe our relationships with the Alaska Native organization and

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to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 2 corporations. Examples of the Alaska Native organizations include the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-3 4 Management Council, the Eskimo Walrus Commission and the regional Native nonprofits like Tanana Chiefs 5 Conference and the Association of Village Council 6 Presidents. This draft Alaska Native Relations Policy 7 gives guidance to our employee for their 8 9 responsibilities and opportunities for relationships to the tribes, the Alaska organizations and Alaska Native 10 corporations. 11 12 13 The section directly corresponds to the 14 Native American policy including government to government relationship, communication and 15 relationships, resource management, culture and 16 17 religion, law enforcement, tribal capacity building, assistance in funding, the implementation and 18 monitoring, the scope and limitations. And the draft 19 Alaska Native Relations Policy was developed over the 20 last year with a team of cultural and geographically 21 balanced tribal and Alaska Native corporation 2.2 representatives. 23 24 25 It is now open for public review and we are providing it to the Regional Advisory Councils as a 26 The tribal and Alaska Native corporation 27 courtesy. consultation phase will be occurring during 28 approximately the same time frame of the public review. 29 The deadline for comments is April 12, 2017 which is 30 coming up. Comments may be submitted to Joanne Bryant 31 32 or to Crystal Leonetti which you have the information in front of you. You may also give your verbal 33 feedback now and so we can have that on record. 34 35 not asking for Regional Advisory Council action, we just want to provide this for your information and 36 encourage subsistence hunters and fishers to read it 37 38 and provide us with any comments that they may have. 39 That's all I have for you at 40 Quyana. this time. 41 42 43 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan Dunaway. 44 45 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair.

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questions already there.

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I've got quite a few.

Thank you, Orville, you answered a couple of my

The first one is

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Page 129
     an observation and I know it's just kind of a logistic
     thing for the RAC and all, but it's kind of hard to
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     absorb this much policy in a really short period before
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     a meeting and then have a relatively soon deadline to
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     comment and this stuff takes some rumination.
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     beyond that does this only apply to Fish and Wildlife
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     Service relations with tribes or is it for all Federal
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     agencies is one question I have.
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                                I can only say that it all
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                     MR. LIND:
     applies to Federal recognized tribes.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: But is it just Fish and
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     Wildlife and tribes or.....
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                     MR. LIND: Which would be .....
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                   .....would it also be
     Park Service?
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                     MR. LIND: .....the U.S. Fish and
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     Wildlife Service.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                    Okay.
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                     MR. LIND: I would think -- would it
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     involve the Park Service also?
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                     MR. COGSWELL: I'm not sure, let me
     find out.
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                     MR. LIND: You find that out.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                   Because I was curious
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     whether -- I'm just curious whether the Park Service is
     going to have a whole separate pile of paper here or is
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     this kind of blanket for all the agencies?
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                     MR. LIND: And I do agree that since
     this encompasses our nation I would think that it would
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     include all Federal agencies.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                           I got several
                                    Okay.
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     here.
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                     MR. LIND: And I will confirm that.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Great.
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2/28/2017

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

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MR. MIKE: Yes, just to answer the Council's questions. This is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Native American Policy, it doesn't apply to National Park Service or other agencies.

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12 13 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Donald. And, Orville, so is this -- we've been discussing tribal consultation at our meetings for quite sometime, is this kind of what -- this is what's been distilled out of those discussions?

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MR. LIND: Well, there are two things. There's in our Federal Subsistence Board consultation policy is to have consultation opportunities with Federal recognized tribes and also ANCSA corporations. They're two distinctive -- where the tribes are tribe to tribe consultation and with corporations it's actually corporation to government consultation.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay.

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43 44 MR. LIND: And with this policy I think it's just a structure to set similar guidelines to follow the mandates, executive orders to consult with all tribes.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you. think that's one of my more kind of overall questions. On a more specific question on the first page, one, two -- third paragraph down, there's a discussion. Alaska Natives as indigenous people have distinct individual and collective human rights that have been affirmed by the United Nations and supported by the United States recognizing their right to self determination, lands and so on. That really leaped out at me somewhat. I'm not understanding the order in which that sentence is constructed. In a way almost seemed like it's giving primacy to the United Nations over the United States and I guess I'd ask for an explanation before I convey anymore reaction to that, but have you -- are you aware how that got organized?

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MR. LIND: I wasn't part of that working group that came up with this draft, but I think that's a very good question to Crystal Leonetti who's

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actually the primary contact.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

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MR. MIKE: Yes, thank you, Madame Chair. That's a good catch, Mr. Dunaway. I also caught that statement and I notified Crystal Leonetti and they're working on the structure of that language to make it more clear so we'll have new language when the next draft comes out.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you. Madame Chair, I -- my initial reaction is that we first worry about the obligations of the United States government and it almost seems like were seceding some authority and some, what's the right word, anyway that we're allowing the United Nations to direct us before we're respecting the United States government and I think that's a little backwards. And there's other segments of the nation that are very concerned about how much the United Nations gets to tell us how to do our government and so I'm concerned about that.

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If I may go on a little bit.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: I just wanted to respond to Council Dunaway's question about United Nations and United States. United States is a member state of the United Nations. The United Nations came out with a policy, it was a declaration of indigenous people's rights. United States signed off on it, agreeing to Within the declaration, the first sentence was talking about nobody has the right to take away the subsistence rights of the indigenous people period. Ιt also talked about the treaties that were created by nations with tribes, that those treaties were supposed to be the letter of the law and that it's one of the things I've been preaching for the past year since it was nice to hear the United States finally signed off on the UN Declaration of Indigenous People's Rights that the folks in D.C. ought to be worried more about making right all the wrongs for the treaties that they've created over the years instead of who's a republican and who's a democrat.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Okay. Billy, that helps me quite a bit and, yeah, because I wanted to

make sure I understood it before I get too wound up on it beyond that. But I would -- it would be nice -- I'm thinking maybe that is the explanation, but if I could get a confirmation from the folks who composed it would be really helpful. Yeah, we could go on a long time about this.

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I also wonder how this will influence how the Fish and Wildlife Service can see them being consistent, say the new rules that were adopted that were quite controversial regarding management or harvest of predators and other things -- man, I've lost all the language from a year ago, I was totally loaded up on all this stuff, but reading through some of this policy almost makes me feel like, okay, the Federal --Fish and Wildlife Service and Park Service both moved vigorously to proscribe certain harvest practices that the State of Alaska has been advocating. And yet I look in here and some of those proscribed actions, harvest methods, whatever, might totally defeat what you're committing to doing within this plan of continuing the opportunity -- subsistence opportunities and so I don't see how the Fish and Wildlife Service can be -- if they continue some of those proscribed plans and we have stable, but extremely low level abundance of both predators and subsistence food animals we won't ultimately be providing the subsistence opportunity that you commit to in this policy. And that makes me kind of baffled how that's going to go because some of those harvest methods that you have just recently prohibited may be very well designed to assure and enhance subsistence opportunities on these Federal lands. And so it's like you're not working together.

38 39 And that was one of my other main points. There's quite a bit of material in here to go through, but that's one of the -- my biggest points that I'd like to make. So I'll secede the floor here.

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Thanks.

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MR. LIND: Through the Chair. Thank you, Mr. Dunaway. To answer your first question it is just the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service throughout Alaska. The Native Relation Policy is just for here, the tribes here in Alaska. And again this is a draft keep in mind, and then again, you know, they're asking to have comments by April, I believe it's in April,

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April 12th. And so you can keep in mind also that this draft was compiled by Native organizations, Native tribes, here in the State of Alaska. And we're here to again just if you have comments right now it's going to go on record and that's what we appreciate the members keep in mind as we go from now until April 12th.

Thank you.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, Madame Chair, I would hope that those comments I just offered up do get conveyed to these people because it's kind of like we're going to do this and we're going to do this and which one are you going to do. And -- but I've talked long enough.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Orville, do you know what tribes worked on these?

MR. LIND: I don't know all the tribes, I think Crystal Leonetti would answer that question. And again her information's on the packet -- in the packet that we provided for you. Also her email is there. And she's the primary contact like I said, I'm just a person that just spoke the information. She couldn't make this meeting.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. The reason why I ask is this is another example of cultural differences. Even though they may be a tribe, the expanse of knowledge and information differ. But....

MR. LIND: Yeah, and again you can also -- Madame Chair, you also -- again keep in mind there's two, one is the American and then the one is Alaskan and they go -- use by side by side. And again we're asking just for comments on the Alaska.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Yes, I just had a short time to look at this draft here. Forgive me, but -- and this is a mandate to set up an actual Alaska Native Relations Policy, is this from the Department of Interior or the President or where'd that come from?

Page 134 MR. LIND: Again this information is in 2 your packet. 3 MR. HILL: 4 Well.... 5 6 MR. LIND: The information is in the 7 packet. Basically..... 8 9 MR. HILL:I'm sorry, I didn't get the packet. But this is Lary Hill for the record. But 10 it just almost seems like looking at this draft it's 11 like the -- who is the -- who are the editors and who 12 drafted this particular document. It seems like we --13 myself anyway, seems like we know that we should be 14 able to relate to and work with the -- our government, 15 Federal government on a one to one basis. But this 16 17 seems like it's USFWS up here and we're still down here. That's the feeling and it's like -- almost like 18 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife has is using this document 19 to convince themselves that we need to do this when we 20 already know this. 21 2.2 23 And the other thing I had with respect 24 to the Native religions. 25 26 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: On page.... 27 MR. HILL: Actions start with nine. 28 29 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Oh, nine. 30 31 32 MR. HILL: It's the Marine Mammal The - this is kind of the last Protection Act. 33 sentence that doesn't make much sense. The Service is 34 35 committed to working with the tribes (indiscernible) to carry out the purpose of this provision. There's still 36 -- I don't believe that the Alaska Native tribes have 37 much, this is my opinion, influence with how those work 38 39 out with respect to the coastal requirement for some of the marine mammals. For instance how far in do you 40 have to live away from the coast to be considered a 41 coastal dweller. You know, are there miles attached to 42 43 it. 44 45 And another I was looking at on page --46 I don't have a page number, cultural religion is section five -- oh, 12, page 12. On the bottom I'll 47 read the last paragraph. The Service also supports the 48 development of regulations for the subsistence harvest 49 50

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of fish and wildlife that reflect cultural and spiritual traditions of Alaska Native people. The (indiscernible) demonstrates the Service's commitment to work closely with them, whatever the AMBCC is, partners in revising proposals when necessary for review by Service Regulations Committee. Where's the Service Regulation Committee, is that a Federal Board of some sort or is that U.S. Fish and Wildlife? I'm on page 12 at the bottom.

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MR. LIND: I'm not 100 percent sure who is in the Services -- oh, I'm not 100 percent -- oh, again, Orville Lind, Native liaison. I'm not 100 percent sure who that is, again that's another question for Crystal Leonetti who's the primary contact for this.

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MR. HILL: See with this it's in dark print which means it's fairly important to have that, it means like even though we might come up with regulations that (indiscernible) still we might dissatisfy (indiscernible) by review by Service Regulations Committee. And I'm bringing this up because of the spiritual traditions for this -- I call it a boogey man, the use of eagle feathers in our spiritual practices. Growing up we had eagle feathers, they're usually cast off, we didn't kill the eagles, cast off and we used them in our ceremonies and some of our masks, our power masks, our power headdresses, we used them. But now you're practically a criminal if you pick one up off the ground. And they've got to be sent to a central location to see if you then have permission to go ahead and use it. And that's what I don't like. I looked at the Native American Policy on -- back and forth on page -- I don't know the page number, trial cultural use of plants and animals. Are birds considered animals?

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MR. LIND: Yes.

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MR. HILL: Okay. Then based on this and spiritual practices it doesn't make sense to me why we cannot say for example use eagle feathers although other birds are named parts that we could use. And so there's that pushback there even though it say, yes, you can, but then, no, you can't in the next paragraph. So I would like to kind of have that addressed. I know it's really an unpopular thing for the National Park Service and every other Federal agency just stay away

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from it, but I still would like to have that addressed. But again that's what I'm talking about, the spiritual traditions.

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I didn't want to look at this and just automatically look for something wrong, I wanted this to be something I could really dig into, but not having much chance to really look at it.

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I guess that's it.

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Thank you.

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MR. MAINES: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: Thank you, Madame Chair. Orville, I'm going to try to help you out a little bit only for the fact I've been dabbling in a lot of the Federal politics and issues and concerns in some of my other work related tasks. There was an executive order signed by President Obama for all the Federal agencies to come up with consultation policies and every Federal agency has to have their own way of consulting and fulfilling their Federal and trust responsibility with Federally recognized tribes. There's 567 Federally recognized tribes in this country. I don't know how many Federal agencies there are, but there's quite a few. Department of Interior which covers most of the folks in this room has one, but each one of them under the Department of Interior has to have their own specific agency policy on how they're going to do business with the Federally recognized tribes. that's here before us under the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society starting working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in developing a Native American policy. Crystal very well and she has gone from one position to another and one of the key things is to make sure that the tribes not only across the country, but those of her home in Alaska are part of the discussion and having a seat at the table when it comes to talking about customary and traditional ways of living.

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The issues that both Dan and Lary are bringing up and Orville's passing it onto Crystal, Crystal's more than willing and more than capable to answer all and any of the questions that we may have

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for her. But one of the things that I wanted to bring out is this, this is an executive order signed by the President for this to happen. We're going through a transition, we have a new Administration in place. That executive order may go bye-bye. The policies that have not been developed yet by some of the Federal agencies may not ever be developed. The ones that are in the process like this draft for Alaska may disappear But in the process we need to continue working with our partners one way or the other to ensure that our voices are heard and that our concerns are being addressed and that we're not throwing them under the bus for one reason or another because I really truly think that they're wanting to work with us because I think their hearts and their soul are in the right place to ensure that we have every opportunity to continue to live the way that we're so used to living.

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So, Lary, you brought up that Service regulation, if you look on page 18 the definition is on page 18 for you for that one....

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MR. HILL: Yeah.

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MR. MAINES:one little group of people that they were talking about. But I -- I don't want us to get bogged down in the politics that are created with the responsibility and fiduciary accounting of what we're trying to do with the folks that are working with those. And the folks that are in this room right now, their bosses could have changed by now or will change or we don't know. We have an acting director who may not be the acting director tomorrow. I mean, it all depends on how fast these people want to move and what their agendas are. But the key thing I want to point out here is that we've had a door open and we want to try to keep that door open and we don't want to -- I'm a good one for saying this too, alienate the people that want to work with you because I've done that and I've apologized for it in the past thinking that they were coming out here to tell me something I already knew about and that I'm the one that should be educating them because they don't know the way I do and think and eat and drink and stuff like that. They're trying to bring a new way of doing it to an old dog who's gone past the new trick stage. And I want to make sure that Dan gets his questions answered, Lary gets his questions answered and Orville doesn't feel

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like that he's being thrown under the bus because Crystal wasn't able to be here. But this has been going on for a couple years. I've gone to numerous meetings in Anchorage and elsewhere where Crystal and the North American and Native American Fish and Wildlife Society as well as the BIA has had some sessions on consultation and also on subsistence and stuff like that, it's nothing that's brand new. So when I see this I'm saying, okay, well, they're making a little headway, there's still some ways to go.

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Like for me the main point with the Alaska policy, the Alaska Native organizations, I can come up with a, you know, handful of them right off the top of my head. I'm saying why would Fish and Wildlife Service want to deal with some of the Alaska Native organizations that really aren't intended to deal with fish and wildlife. They may be there for conservation purposes, but they're not there for fish and wildlife, you know. Like to me the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, they're in for conservation, they're in for health and stuff like that. They're an Alaska Native organization, why would the Fish and Wildlife Service want to have anything to do with them. So the tweaking of the definition of Alaska Native organization may be something that the policy might have to address. I understand why the Native corporations are in there, they've been trying to become Federally recognized tribes ever since (indiscernible) cleanup the list in '75. But I understand why they're there, they're one of the major landowners in the State of Alaska. There's always the best management practices as well as a good neighbor policy and we've got to be able to manage both of them at the same time for the same reasons and that's to take care of me.

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And that's all, Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Well, on the opening on that first page there and kind of follow-up with what Billy is talking about, the Alaska Native organizations and the Alaska Native corporations are not tribes. We are -- the village tribes are tribes, they're not -- the corporations are not tribes. And that's what it states here. What's -- the American -- Native American policy provides a framework for government to government relationships which furthers the United States trust

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responsibility to Federally recognized tribes. And again these corporations are not tribes. And the Alaska Native organizations, as well meaning as they are, still they're not tribes. Not that there couldn't be I would believe informed of what's going on to maybe have some input, but it's up to the Alaska Native tribes to start this process to work with you at the Fish and Wildlife.

And I don't feel you guys even really need, you're already working with us, why have a bunch of extra BS to go through.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Stewart.

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MR. COGSWELL: Madame Chair, members of the Council. I just want to kind of speak for OSM in general on this issue. And this has been a lot of good discussion on this, I think it's really pertinent and I'm glad that we're having it. But Councilman Maines, I'm very impressed with your knowledge as you're very fluent in this and it's very good to see that, you know, a Council member's very -- your in depth knowledge of this. And you're so right, I'm only acting for three more days so I don't know how -- they'll be a new deputy assistant regional director, his name is Tom Doolittle and he starts on Monday. So you know more than you thought you knew.

So no one from OSM here is an expert of this. Like you said Crystal has an in depth knowledge of this and she has been the Service lead for this. And she's a fighter for subsistence rights. So she is the one and she couldn't be here so I apologize for that. You know, a lot of times we bring reports and we just bring the reports that someone handed us to present to you and we're not the expert. But I think you summed it up that -- correctly that Crystal is the lead and she's been working on this for a long time.

And any -- these are -- your questions are great, you know, and we've heard some of these before so we'll get the transcripts and questions, all of this will go back to Crystal and it'll be discussed as part of the record that, you know, we use to incorporate into this or whatever document -- this still is a draft so and it's great to have discussion,

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that's what we're here for. So it's no problem whatsoever to talk about these things and to bring your questions and concerns back to us and to Crystal and to Fish and Wildlife Service. So I really appreciate the discussion and, yeah, kick the tires of this thing, that's why it's a draft. So I appreciate the discussion.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Orville.

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MR. LIND: And again, you know, this is a draft and again the policy gives guidance to the employees again for their responsibilities and opportunities for relation -- stronger relationships to working with the tribes and the corporation. And, you know, I did go through this last night, it really is a greater -- I think a greater opportunity for the Fish and Wildlife Service as an agency to build their relationship through all these different types of the resource management, the cultural importance of the spiritual things that we do in our different cultures all over the State. And I think it's a good thing, but again we have to go through the process which means to work with all corporations, with all the Federal recognized tribes. From my heart I think it's a good thing, but that's just me. And this is an opportunity again for the RACs, the 10 Regional Advisory Councils to make some comments. And really again like you said it's going to be your policy, it's going to be Alaska's policy. Each RAC member represents their tribes in their regions and I think this is a good thing.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I want to ask a question. Is it necessary to have this deadline to be April 12. This is such an important document and I just saw it just, you know, this -- it wasn't given to us ahead of time and still we're trying to make comments regarding this. It sure -- I think it sure would be great to extend it so that we can have a discussion and changes made by our fall meeting.

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And I'll go Dan and then Lary.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. I want to thank -- you know, I appreciate the discussion that's followed my initial question. Billy, you've really helped me understand a lot and that was

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some of the stuff I struggled with right off the bat was putting it in context. And I am not at all opposed to having this, I'm just trying to get a handle on what it means. And then also since it's more between tribes and the agency I can understand why we have maybe something of a peripheral, it'll affect us because of it, but we're not really directly involved.

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Also and just full disclosure since my sons are tribal members, but not in this region I have a personal interest in how it all works.

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So I appreciate you bringing it to us. I also wanted my other parts I want to understand and all is that I know when we were hearing about how do we do tribal consultation, this RAC was a little concerned that if it comes to Fish and Wildlife issues was there going to be a separate ramp or road for tribal agencies to pursue their concerns that went around the RAC. which case not to be too much territorial about it, but just this could be confusing and yet I do believe I read in here, and if I read right I like it, that the tribes are directed to run their fish and wildlife concerns through the RAC where appropriate. I -- if I understand that right because I -- if we have two roads to get to somewhere it's going to create guite a bit of confusion. So I appreciate that part. And I appreciate the opportunity to discuss here.

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 $$\operatorname{And}$ with that I'll shut up again. Thank you, guys, for more explanation.

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Oh, and hopefully we won't muff the oscars when it comes to the actor here. Take it away at the wrong time.

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So good job, Stewart.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair.....

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL:Lary Hill here.

Looking at this document I appreciate the amount of hard work that went into it, I know it wasn't just done

on the spur of the moment, I know there was a lot of hard work that went into it and it was -- it's tough bringing it before an audience like ours. It's tough because you're going to get pushed back, you know,

because each tribe has -- or each -- like myself, we're just a small tribe of probably less than 50 and 2 sometimes we feel like we're being, you know, 3 overwhelmed or overrun by the bigger areas. But to 4 have this kind of input coming through this 5 organization here, I do appreciate that. And I would 6 7 if it's possible to maybe see if we can get like an extension on the deadline for input since not to 8 9 anyone's fault, but I didn't get this until yesterday, I couldn't download this on my computer, it just would 10 stop, the bandwidth wouldn't accept it. So, you know, 11 there's that. But I do appreciate what's in here, I 12 know it took an awful lot of hard work so I didn't want 13 to leave you with the idea that I just didn't like what 14 this was. And it's -- unfortunately now we have to go 15 16 to paper and regulation and rules, we can't really sit 17 down and talk, you know, person to person. So just thank you guys for all the effort you put into this and 18 19 I do appreciate the opportunity to comment on it.

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Thank you.

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Madame Chair. MR. COGSWELL: Thank you, Councilman Hill, for those words and I think that's the intent, you know, we want to try to incorporate as much as we can. I'm texting Crystal, she's in Native relations training and she's texting me back intermittently. So that's why I'm texting when I'm up here. I asked her is the due date firm and she said it's not firm, so there might be a little bit of flexibility. They're trying to get this published as soon as possible because I think -- I'm not as familiar with the process of how long it's been ongoing, but I think they want to get it done, you know, the don't want it to be open ended, but I think we do have flexibility with the date. So we can talk to her more about that when she's out of Native relations training and get back with you.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I was -- I had the same problem as Lary did as well and Donald had contacted us and said that he'd be bringing it as well which was good, but with the meat that's in here it definitely did not allow adequate -- enough time for any of us to really

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analyze it. And that's nobody's fault, but I too would really appreciate an extension on the date and I would love to see this on our agenda again come fall. And, yeah, I hope that the discussion with the other Councils goes well too. And maybe we could hear those that were able to get it and give input back, maybe that could be shared as well for our consideration.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And what I -- another thing I'd like to do is appoint like maybe Billy and Lary and Dan to be the main people to look through this document and then we'll -- you know, like if Nanci and the rest of us have any comments we'll get in touch with you if that's okay. Because I don't want this -- after we request an extension I don't want it to just lay until our fall meeting, I want somebody, you people, to master it as much as you can. Well, not, that's the wrong word. Look at it and, you know, see what....

MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes.

 MR. HILL: I don't mind having a part in this, I hate to -- I don't like to use the word hate because it's too strong, but to criticize something without offering something in return. So I'd like to maybe be -- help, you know, talking about this. I don't know how we can get together, texting or something. But an increased deadline date, I don't know what that could be, maybe before commercial fishing starts or something like that when everybody gets real busy. I don't know, I don't think we should hold off until the August meeting. But if we have to could we?

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

 MS. MORRIS LYON: I would look amongst my other Council members to find out if they would -- I would willing to propose forming a committee of the three Council members that -- oh, I'm getting a yes from Donald. How does Madame Chair feel about that, proposing a....

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. I

wouldn't call it a committee, I'd rather call it a work group. So it's like, Madame Chair, you're appointing a work group to look over this policy and give its comments and I propose, you know, if we -- if the committee -- work group wants to meet on teleconference we can set that up and I'll develop your comments for the policy.

So I'll contact the work group/committee of Mr. Dunaway, Mr. Hill and Mr. Billy Maines and we'll -- they will start developing their comments.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Orville, your few minutes went to 30 minutes. But this was good, thank you for bringing up this.

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 MR. LIND: And, Madame Chair, I want to thank you for your time, but again like Billy mentioned also, you know, if you guys from now and later on, you come up with a real good question and you have real good questions and comments, contact Crystal directly, she's giving you the information and her mission to do so.

So with that, guyana.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

29 you.

MR. LIND: Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Moving on, Togiak -- we're under U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Togiak.

MS. HENRY: Madame Chair, and members of the RAC, I'm Susanna Henry, Refuge manager at Togiak Refuge and I just want to thank you all for your service and helping us out with all of the things that we do with subsistence. So I really appreciate that.

If you look in your information book for the meeting, page 39 through 44 is Togiak's information bulletin. I know, Madame Chair, you were looking at that on the plane over here. So some people have snuck a peek at it and we're going to -- we'll be able to answer questions about that as well. But rather than going over that we had just a couple of

other things to work on.

One thing that Donald just passed out to you was a little update on the predator rule. And just a little update. It passed and became part of the Federal Register I'd guess you'd say, it was published on August 5th last year. And the -- I know I've presented several times to the RAC about how the intention of that rulemaking was to have predator control limited only in -- to cases of conservation, not for reasons of human consumption. And it -there's a -- in the middle of the first page it says Refuge manager can authorize predator control on a National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska only if all alternatives have been evaluated and there's a National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, compliance has been completed, the compatibility determination has been done and section 810 of ANILCA has passed.

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And then the -- this paper goes on to describe the local situation for us for unit 17 and also for unit 9. And you'll see I made some little hand corrections about the Nushagak Peninsula caribou, updating it with Andy's latest information about that. But basically what it's saying is that for our area no predator control is currently warranted or proposed, that really we need the assistance of the predators to help with our herd management, our optimum populations are -- we're either approaching those or conditions are improving and there's no proposed predator control at all.

Also something that you should be aware of is that the rulemaking that went on last year, there's several reasons to think that it might not be in place permanently. And one of them is the State of Alaska versus Secretary Jewell lawsuit that was filed in Alaska District Court on January 13th. It's currently in the process of discovery and that one basically the State is saying that they want to preserve their ability to hunt for future generations. State officials need flexibility to manage wildlife populations and they're really questioning whether or not it's Federal or State management of wildlife populations. So that has yet to be played out in the courts.

And at the same time Congress Don Young introduced House Joint Resolution 69 which using the

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Congressional Review Act could reach back up to 60 days in the previous Administration, during the Obama Administration, and could basically nullify any actions that took place within that time frame and that includes the rulemaking for the Fish and Wildlife Service. It does not include rulemaking for National Park Service since that was accomplished earlier. And from what I understand and anybody can correct me if I'm wrong about this, the House Joint Resolution 69 has passed the House of Representatives, but not the Senate. So those things could possibly nullify it anyway.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you for this update, it's kind of nice to get it clarified and I always really appreciate the -- and now the Becharof Refuge also has got an on time report in these booklets and it's really handy to be able to read it ahead of time and it's really handy to have it there to refer to later. So I really like those.

On this predator control if I can keep my thoughts straight, yeah, I know I'm hearing in the news that some people are framing it up as a State's rights versus a Federal government right on management control and such, but it does also then -- here I've kind of questioned that these rules if they're not thrown out seem to kind of contradict some of this Native Policy that you're showing here and I understand some of these methods and means were originally proposed by rural subsistence qualified people as a way to preserve and enhance subsistence harvest opportunities. And once again I see a real inconsistency within the Service of, okay, we're going to respect Native and tribal rights and we're going to consult with them, but you can't do this is kind of -so I think well, what's the point in the consultation then here are the whole -- this other policy.

The other thing I find a little ironic because I did really, really appreciate that Fish and Wildlife Service followed the process, whether I agreed with the actions they wanted, they followed very closely the process that I understand's laid out for Federal government to do these things and now they're not -- they're likely to be vulnerable to these things being rejected where frankly the Park Service jumped

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the gun and didn't follow process and now they're going to be rewarded to maybe not lose their rules which are essentially the same thing. And it's -- I guess it's a little bit like when you're in school and the other -- and you get caught chewing gum, but your -- you just put it in your mouth and the other kid's been getting away with it for a couple of days.

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So anyway more observations than anything, but the -- this inconsistency with the -- in these two policies with this fresh predator control thing kind of pops out at me. Although I have to say from the science I've heard on the Togiak Refuge I don't see really a whole lot of call for predator control. There's been and I'm questioning, I think there's been a lot of strong call for predator control on the Alaska Peninsula and in some places scientifically justified, down in Cold Bay, Unimak Island area. And then the strong call for it up closer to here, but the science that I understand is rather ambiguous, that, yeah, there's a lot of predators, there's no many moose or caribou, but are our range conditions sufficient to support any more animals even if you got rid of the predators. But I know folks over here and some of our former members of our RAC were really loudly calling for predator control from here south and pretty frustrated that it really didn't go anywhere. But I'll let some of them that are still here speak for themselves, but I just wanted to bring those points up.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, and I -- you know, looking over the new evaluation of this predator control policy and not even knowing if it's going to be with us for very long or not are two different things, but we'll leave that for another day. However I will say that at least for the first time I am glad to see at least we can say there's A, B, C and D to go through in order to implement predator control whereas before it was just an ambiguous term that was left out there that could be implemented, no rules, no -- nothing that was going to define it for us so we could -- if we had a case which I think we had a very strong and valid case, I don't know that we do anymore, I'll be the first to admit

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that because our caribou population is coming back. But I do think it's something that we need to continue to address should it happen again that we have a huge, quick, rapid decline in the caribou population that's detrimental to all of the subsistence users in the area which it was without question and for many years.

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So that being said all I will give this is a well, we're getting there because when I look at this and consider having actions being evaluated by NEPA, that still doesn't tell me what the hell NEPA's going to tell me when it goes through the NEPA process. And when I look at a -- the same thing in ANILCA section 810, these are all still going to be evaluations that are determined by people who are not subsistence users in the area primarily. They're going to be somebody who it's been sent to sitting in a desk deciding whether or not we know what we're talking about or not. So I think that at least we've got a start, but I still think we have a long way to go.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Do you have some more information, Andy?

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MS. HENRY: Yes, we have a little proposed cleanup I guess from the wildlife closure review that we wanted to talk over with the group.

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MR. EVANS: Okay. So this is Tom, Tom Evans with Fish and Wildlife Service, OSM. So as part of doing the closure review process the Board -- the Council here voted to rescind the closure, WCR 15-07, but follow-up to that the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge would like to -- plans to propose a proposal that will fall -- that will follow this and basically be a proposal without the restriction to the Federal public lands. So the proposal would read -- this would be the proposal they would put forward for this thing would be that for unit 17A and 17C caribou. Unit 17A and 17C, that portion of 17A and 17C consisting of the Nushagak Peninsula south of the Igushik River, Tuklung River and Tuklung Hills west to Tvativak Bay up to five caribou by Federal registration permit. And that would be the new -- the regulation would go from August 1st to March 31st which is the same dates that the current season is. What would be missing would be the Federal public lands are closed to taking of caribou except by the residents of the seven different villages.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Just a quick question. And can you tell me what your justification might be for wanting to leave it at five, you want to leave it a larger, generous amount. I guess my -- and my reluctance stems from would we not be safer to perhaps have something a bit more conservative and increase it if we deemed it appropriate rather than going from liberal and then taking it down to conservative.

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MR. ADERMAN: The regulation is up to five. So the -- and it again falls to the Refuge manager by delegated authority to set that harvest limit. So it -- five is the max, it could be anything less than that.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Thank you. That -- yeah, we -- since we got rid of something we've got to fill the hole. And that up to is a key point that from -- in the past which would allow I think -- in my mind makes this thing way more workable and is a lot less of a -- it reduces my concern about excessive outside, nonlocal kind of harvest and especially they have to get the permits, have to come to town and that sort of thing.

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I'd be willing to make a motion to support this proposal as the RAC to the Federal Subsistence Board, I would even consider either carrying it to the Advisory Committee to support as a proposal, kind of look for the pleasure of the Council.

35 36 37

Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. So you've made a motion?

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MR. DUNAWAY: Move to support the

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45 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. 46

He's -- Dan Dunaway has moved to support the -- what would we call that, wildlife proposal. I guess I need a second.

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language.

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Page 150
                      MS. MORRIS LYON: I'll second it.
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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                                 Seconded by
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     Nanci. Any more discussion.
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 6
                      (No comments)
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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: All in favor
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     say aye.
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                      IN UNISON:
11
                                   Aye.
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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Any
     opposition.
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                      IN UNISON:
                                   Aye.
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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Hearing none,
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19
     thank you.
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                      MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                         I heard one, one
2.2
     opposed.
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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Oh, there was
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     one opposed?
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                                   Uh-huh.
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                      IN UNISON:
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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                                 Oh, sorry.
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                      MR. ADERMAN: So we still have a little
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     bit of time yet?
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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Yes.
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                      MR. ADERMAN:
                                     Okay. I guess I want to
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     apologize for not being here earlier, I was listening
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     in while I was waiting in Dillingham. But I did draft
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     a proposal that affects Federal harvest limits for
     Mulchatna caribou. And what it would do is align with
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     the State bag limits, essentially the Board of Game
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     said in the entire region that Mulchatna caribou exist,
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     they simplified the regulation and just said two
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     caribou. Our regulation says two caribou, however only
     one can be a bull and only one can be taken from August
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     1st to January 31st. So I'm proposing that in 9A, 9B, 9C, Alagnak drainage, in 17A the drainages west of
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     Right Hand Point, 17B and 17C east of Wood River, 19A
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     and 19B to basically just make it two caribou by State
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     registration permit.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       Thank you, Andy.
     -- you were probably in flight when we discussed
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     Richard Wilson's proposal that is being formulated as
     we speak for opening up north of the Naknek River
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     because if you include all of 9C you run the risk of
     hitting the Northern Peninsula herd versus the
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     Mulchatna herd. Which obviously if they cross the
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     river we can run the same risk, however do -- is there
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     anything in there to preclude that because all I heard
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     was 9C?
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                     MR. ADERMAN: I did hear I think most
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17
     of that discussion and as I understand it it's -- what
     I would propose in this thing is 9C, that portion
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     within the Alagnak drainage. So I think that's north
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     of the area that Richard.....
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21
                     MS. MORRIS LYON: He might have that
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     wording and north. And I guess I would be more in
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     favor if it included the language and north of the
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     Naknek River to clearly define that area north of the
25
     Naknek River to the Alagnak drainage.
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27
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Is this for
     9C?
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31
                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       Yeah.
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                     MR. ADERMAN: For 9C.
                                            So you want that
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     area....
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       I think it should
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     define north of the Naknek River. The Alagnak drainage
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     is fine, but it doesn't -- it's not as defining.
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                     MR. ADERMAN:
                                   Okay. And then just I
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     guess one other thing, an update. Moose we had the
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     winter hunt over in 17A there were 18 cows and nine
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     bulls that were taken during that hunt. It started in
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     late December and went to late January.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                   What was the composition?
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                     MR. ADERMAN:
                                   Eighteen cows and nine
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     bulls. And then I've got a little bit of results from
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the October moose survey that we did. Some of it's in the right up there on page 40, but as far as 17A goes 2 we got an estimate of -- an uncorrected estimate of 3 1,280 moose which is a little bit of an increase over 4 the last survey that was done in 2011 which there was 5 1,166. And I say it's uncorrected because we did 6 7 sightability trials knowing that we're -- you know, we're likely to miss moose in the absence of snow. If 8 I apply that correction factor, that sightability 9 correction factor it suggests that we're over 1,700 10 moose in 17A. That being said the uncorrected estimate 11 at 80 percent confidence is 19 percent of the mean 12 which is a bit high. At 90 percent confidence it's 23 13 percent of the mean. I'd really like that to be 15 or 14 less. So the way -- part of it is a result of our 15 16 incorrectly stratifying or calling a unit high or low 17 based on how many moose we think we'd count in there and then, you know, some of the lows where we thought 18 we'd count three or less moose we had four or more. 19 Some of the highs that -- where we expected to count 20 four or more moose we had zeros. You know, it's --21 part of it's a learning thing. I think right now moose 2.2 are probably more distributed, normally they're down in 23 24 the riparian areas and we should be able to stratify at a better level. We are planning to repeat that survey 25 here in a week and a half. Again hopefully you'll get, 26 you know, a more precise estimate for 17A. 27

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34 35 The other thing that came out of the -that October survey is we got some composition data
that we haven't really had before. And just Refugewide we come up with an estimate of 61 bulls per
hundred cows and a little less than 34 calves per
hundred cows which are both pretty decent figures. But
nothing to compare it to because that's really the
first time we did this and -- yeah.

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So that's all I had.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So is that the ratios for the moose?

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MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, I'm good with that. It's a -- that means there's quite a few bulls out there for people to harvest and the population is still growing which we need to address I think probably. I'd like to again get a little more precise estimate, but don't want to get into a Nushagak Peninsula caribou, you know, situation, if we can avoid it.

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BRISTOL BAY REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 2/28/2017 Page 153 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan. 2 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you for that 3 report, that's -- 61 bulls to cows, I know where I 4 should be going hunting. But we kind of slid by one 5 place. Are you looking for us to support or actually 6 submit this proposal for the Federal harvest on 7 Mulchatna caribou? 8 9 10 MR. ADERMAN: That's up to the Council's purview. If they wish to endorse it that's 11 fine, if not we can put our name on it as well. 12 13 14 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 15 MR. DUNAWAY: Well, as you well know in 16 17 the time I've been on this Council I've always liked to 18 see as much consistency among regulations to minimize potential confusion to the public. And so I would like 19 to make a motion to submit this proposal, the language 20 as you've discussed with us, I think you could even use 21 a little, if you need to, tweaking to make consistent 2.2 with Mr. Wilson's. But I would move to support the 23 24 proposal as a RAC. 25 I'll second it. 26 MS. MORRIS LYON: 27 28 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. There's 29 been a motion to support that Mulchatna caribou proposal that Andy presented to us, seconded by Nanci. 30 Anymore discussions? 31 32 33 (No comments) 34 35 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Seeing none, all in favor say aye. 36 37 38 IN UNISON: Aye. 39 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 40 Any opposition. 41 42 43 (No opposing votes) 44 45 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Thank you. 46 47 Any more. 48

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MR. ADERMAN: No, thank you, Madame

Chair.

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 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{MADAME}}$ CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thanks for your presentations.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{The}}$ next one on the agenda is Alaska Peninsula/Becharof.

MR. CADY: Madame Chair, members of the Council. My name's Tom Cady, I'm the deputy manager at Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge.

I just might note that we're going to run about 20 minutes so is everybody comfortable with going over a little bit still? We're right about 5:00 o'clock I think.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: We're going.

2.2

MR. CADY: Okay. Let's go for it. Well, I just have a couple of quick staff updates and then I'm going to turn it over to my colleagues for reporting out on their respective programs.

The first thing I want to reiterate is William Smith, Bill, he's joined our Refuge as the supervisory biologist just in the last few months so he's kind of running the show now for our biological program. And also in our biological program, I don't know if any of you know Kevin Payne, but he was brought on as our subsistence biologist a little over a year ago and he and his family recently located to Colorado. But he is still working remotely for the time being. So to be determined on the outcome of his position ultimately. And I'll also mention Dom Watts, Dominick, recently moved to the Kenai Wildlife Refuge to be the wildlife biologist over there for them. So we'll be looking hopefully for a new mammalian biologist when we get past the hiring freeze.

So with that I'll turn it over to Sarah Griffith.

MS. GRIFFITH: Hi, Sarah Griffith, visitors services manager for the Refuge.

So over the past year I've had the pleasure of working with BBNA, Verner Wilson, Cody Larson and everybody else to hire a youth ambassador,

film intern, Lakota Thompson, a local student here in Bristol Bay. And with her we -- actually I traveled the Peninsula with her and she interviewed folks in some of the villages on subsistence and changes over time. And we actually have the film here to show you today, it got a sneak preview at the Elders and Youth Conference up in Fairbanks this past year and I did travel with it this past fall and spring. Well, I should say a rough draft, one of the drafts of it while carrying out education programs for the migratory bird calendar contest.

So with that I'd love to have you guys -- you all be the first ones to see our final project.

(Film played for Council)

2.2

MS. GRIFFITH: So that's from our visitors services program oral history project and a lot of the folks we interviewed were more willing to share once we expressed that it was going to be used for educational purposes and that was the main focus. And we're actually looking forward to taking the film on tour almost I guess. Because we're going to -- Bill and I are actually heading down to Port Heiden this weekend to show it at carnival. So really excited to take back the products that BBNA and the Refuge worked on with Lakota and take it back to the villages who gave their time and the folks that gave their energy to spend some time talking with us.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I commend you on it and I know the young person who produced it and I'm glad that she had the opportunity to do that and I thank you for offering the young people in the community the opportunity as a whole. Do you have anything else on your plate in the coming year or the coming years that you plan on opening up to the younger generation to get them a little bit more involved?

MS. GRIFFITH: Nothing specific, but that is a priority for the Refuge definitely to involve the next generation of conservationists and get them involved. So I know that's why I do make a very large

part of my program, you know, visiting the villages and working with the youth, not just here in Bristol Bay, but down the Peninsula as well. So no projects specifically on the hopper, but definitely I'm always on the lookout for opportunities to get youth involved.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Thank you for that. It's a really good idea to have someone involved to take down what these people are saying. When they started talking about braided stuff seal gut, I -- that's some of the best eating. If you've ever had it, it's like eating bone marrow. Same -- tastes the same, it's really, really delicious.

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And someone, one of the presenters said I don't know why we like these foods, it's in us. that's a really true statement. We're -- I believe we're genetically predisposed to have these kinds of foods. For instance if I spend a week in Anchorage or somewhere else I could eat and eat and eat and I won't get full. I'll go home, my wife if she's with me will sit down with -- she'll chop up a bunch of moose meat, make a gravy with some rice and onions and that there just makes my body feel good again. Or I sit down with a smoked fish and eat a couple of pieces of smoked fish, you know, have some tea, that there is -- it kind of refurbishes my body, I don't feel so tired. But eating all that processed food which I'm not used to, it really makes me feel ill. So it's here, that's -we can't escape it.

So having this kind of input and getting younger people involved, they're few enough as it is so I'd like to encourage anybody else, you know, like yourself, what you're doing here, just, you know, keep it up, let's get more of the younger people involved.

Thank you.

MR. SMITH: I'll give a brief update. Bill Smith, I'm the new supervisory biologist for Alaska Peninsula/Becharof Refuges. As Tom said I'm brand new to the area, wife and I moved up here in November, mid November of this last fall. So I'm kind of in the uphill learning curve of Alaska and its complexities with hunts and hunt packages and stuff

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like that.

I wanted to give you just a brief update of some things the wildlife programs do. And at Peninsula/Becharof -- there's a complete update in your package, but I thought I'd hit a few of the high spots that are most important.

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One of the things we're really high priority for the year is the completion of an inventory monitoring plan for the Refuge. This is an administrative process, not a survey unto itself. we're really hoping to go through this process, have it complete by the end of the year that really prioritize wildlife and habitat survey work on the Refuge as well as research projects if any come out of the process. This process will address not only -- will address subsistence and subsistence users as mandated by ANILCA, treaty and policy obligations and also increasing our knowledge of rare and limited resources. And it's all aligned to make sure that we're still obtaining the Refuge purposes as established by ANILCA. So as I said we're going to try to have that done by the end of the year, it's an internal administrative thing, but it's very similar to the process the Park Service has gone through previously, our sister agency in Department of Interior.

Dave Crowley's here with Fish and Game, I'm not going to go into the moose survey numbers per se. Dave has a far better grasp on that than I do. But I will kind of hit two high points related to that. As Tom alluded to we're kind of a little short staffed right now in the biological program on the Refuge with Dom moving over to Kenai and losing Kevin as our subsistence biologist. So it's just the two of us, myself and Melissa Cady right now at this point.

Moose surveys continue to be a high priority for us on 9C and 9E. Poor weather conditions continue to kind of hamper some of our ability, inadequate snow cover, high winds, to get a lot of that data. We are looking to continue that effort. We are also looking to try to implement some of the correlation factors that Andy and Pat have been working on on Togiak to get at a much better understanding of how to get better moose numbers with inadequate snow cover on the Refuge. It takes some effort to get that underway and being short staffed it'll be a little bit

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of a workload too, but it's something we want to make a high priority to try to get a correlation factor here to get better numbers to Fish and Game and to the Boards for harvest information.

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We have an ongoing moose reproduction and survival survey Dom was involved with for quite a while on the Refuge. And it's something we want to try to continue, it's a little bit of a challenge with being short staffed. We have -- it's been providing a fair amount of good information in relation to the role predation is playing on this moose herd on the Peninsula as well as calf survival and herd condition. Trying to keep that active being a little bit short staffed right now is a little bit of a challenge, but we're going to try to work with Dave and Fish and Game staff to try to keep the 15 collars that are still active out there still actively monitored and possibly replaced because they are starting to -- at the end of their usable life.

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A quick follow-up on the Cape Greq It was discussed last year I believe walrus haul out. at the RAC meeting and came up this year as well. don't have a lot to offer on that. It's off Refuge, but as you've already covered the -- it was active in June of 2016 and the State adjusted the Igushik salmon district boundary to accommodate that one mile closure of that haul out. The Refuge didn't actively survey it, but when we were in the area we definitely tried to go over and make sure we understood if it was active or not. We don't know when it became inactive, some local folks around here might have better information than I do, but we definitely noticed in November and December there was no activity on that haul out. If that haul out does become active again we anticipate that the marine mammal people would probably be looking to implement the same kind of salmon district boundary adjustment to accommodate that haul out.

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The last thing I'd like to give a brief update on is the emperor goose outreach program. That hunt as has already been covered is going to be open for the first time in 37 years since its closure in 1987. The spring hunt is a rural subsistence hunt and Fish and Wildlife Service, the migratory bird people as well as Refuges have come up with an outreach plan to get information out to the local communities and Sarah and I are going to be participating, kind of making

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sure the local villages here on the Peninsula get a lot of this information related to this opportunity being open. The outreach plan is going to be targeted probably towards Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Chiqnik and Perryville, areas that have larger concentrations of emperor goose and communities with a history of harvest there. We're going to definitely try to acknowledge that this hunt wouldn't be possible without the support of subsistence hunters who for decades kind of had to make the sacrifice of taking this off the plate figuratively and literally as a harvest potential for And we're going to target our talking points that subsistence users should think of it as a special opportunity for a special food. And there's good information in the packet and I've got some of the handouts back on the back table back here that we're going to be bringing to the local villages along with some posters that convey that the bird is susceptible to overharvest and it's the choice of the subsistence users to take a few and leave more. So it's a pretty nice package they put together, we're going to be the vehicle to getting that information out to the local villages.

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That's all I have.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thanks. Great. Since you're new and I don't know if this term is used up this far, but when I lived in Sand Point and I worked in and out around King Cove, I mean, that closure on emperor geese came out and I'm pasting up everything and nobody knew what I was talking about, what the hell's an emperor goose, we only hunt beach geese. So that — they called them beach geese down there. So if — especially if you get down around Perryville and stuff. By now maybe that know what it is because there's been a lot of publicity, but I just thought I'd.....

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MR. SMITH: That's good to know.

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MR. DUNAWAY:mention to you because people were just totally confused. And I'm excited because I remember hunting them and in Unalaska and I liked eating them, but other people I hunted with

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didn't like eating them so I got them all. But it's nice to see it turn around. Once in a while wildlife management works with cooperation.

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So good luck and thank you and welcome

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MR. SMITHS: Thank you.

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MR. DUNAWAY:this part of the

11 world.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any other

14 comments.

to....

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Katmai.

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MR. STURM: Good after, Madame Chairwoman and distinguished Council members. Thank you for letting us come and talk with you today.

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I guess I just wanted to mention before we gave a couple of updates, we just have a couple today, that when we got going this morning, Madame Chair, you mentioned that you're not able to get out like you used to and take advantage of the subsistence hunting opportunities. And I guess I would just observe that I'm starting to have my doubts given the way that you're running an efficient and productive marathon of a meeting here today.

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I quess I'll just give one update which is relating to the Pike Ridge access plan that has been going on in and around Katmai National Park and Preserve for a number of years. A couple of years ago there was evidently a scoping process where we in the Park Service went out and solicited some information from interested stakeholders about how to address an ongoing issue with regard to access to lands adjacent to the Park and a particular trail that crosses onto National Park designated lands and wilderness lands. We compiled a bunch of information regarding that scoping effort and have since been working on developing a number of alternatives as to how best to move forward with a decision on how to manage that particular portion of the Park. I quess that I would just like to say that we expect to be sharing a draft

version of our compliance documentation sometime later this spring, perhaps summer timeline and I guess we're 2 hoping to, you know, move towards a decision on how to 3 manage that area sometime later this fall/winter. 4 5 6 I guess I'd be happy to take any 7 questions about that plan if there are any. 8 9 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci. 10 MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, 11 I was afraid that perhaps it might get 12 Madame Chair. 13 dropped or set aside for as long as possible when Diane left or retired, I don't know how you put that 14 properly. But anyway I'm very glad to hear it hasn't 15 because it is a trail that's been used by many 16 17 generations of our subsistence users around here..... 18 19 MR. STURM: Uh-huh. 20 MS. MORRIS LYON:and I think that 21 we should see it through and I'm very happy to see that 2.2 you've maintained it and kept it in its proper 23 24 location. And I hope we do come to a good conclusion. 25 So I'll look forward to 26 MR. STURM: 27 your comments when we do have a draft for you to 28 review. 29 30 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any more 31 comments. 32 MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair. 33 34 35 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan. 36 MR. DUNAWAY: Richard isn't -- hasn't 37 had the opportunity to be here, but I don't know if 38 39 he's introduced himself to your office, he lives here in town. But I'm sure he's very interested in seeing 40 it solved too. So I'm pleased and I don't even live 41 here, but it's very -- it was an issue a little bit for 42 me when I worked back and forth over here. So good 43 44 going, keep it going. 45 46 Thank you. 47

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Thank you. And, yes,

MR. STURM:

Richard has mentioned that to me already.

Thank you.

 MS. CHISM: Madame Chair, and RAC members, my name is Linda Chism and I am speaking with you today on behalf of questions that Mr. Wilson and Ms. Morris Lyon mentioned at the previous RAC meeting which is to give you an update on the unplanned road situation out at Brooks Camp.

So just to review the series of events, there was in the fall of 2014 a rehab project for a historic cabin out at Lake Brooks. And there was a misunderstanding about the work plan and in terms of those different steps we're still in an active investigation. But what I can say is that a 180 foot section of road was built to allow for the health and safety issues of accessing Brooks Lake while repairs were being done to the historic building. So unfortunately that action was done without proper consultation or compliance.

And so it's in terms of improving those avenues we've worked really hard in the last year to build an actual protocol to make sure that we're doing all of our compliance and consultation steps as necessary and being very early with tribes and corporations when appropriate and necessary. So once we understood the situation in 2015 we've closed that section of road, it's still being closed. We've been in contact with the Council of Katmai Descendants and local tribes and corporations including Pauvik. We met with Pauvik in December and right now we're in the process of asking the local tribes to come back and meet with us to come to a mitigation that is copacetic for all parties.

 So we've also conducted damage assessments and we've heard from CKD and local tribes that they wanted that kind of action done. So we conducted a noninvasive assessment just to ascertain what kind of damage might have been done to the archeological site that was underneath the road. So it looks like the site is still intact, but the concern is that compression and frost heaving over time might continue to degrade the site if the road is kept.

So we'll talk with the tribes, with the corporations, with Pauvik, to see what kind of remediation, revegetation plan and additional items to

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have everyone feel whole we can pursue in terms of that action.

So that's where we are right now.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you. I appreciate the update very much and would you mind giving us another one come fall after the busy season and let us know what's happened since and the discoveries that you may have made, good or bad?

MS. CHISM: Certainly.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Okay.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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 MR. HILL: I'm Lary Hill, my family lives here, I'm a member of the Pauvik. And when I first heard about this it seemed like, you know, oh, no, back to the wild west days, do it first and ask for forgiveness later and that kind of thing. And it was awful, it was bad that it happened, but what I'm interested in is the remediation or reclamation of the area and, you know, has the site been named as a historic site or it's just an archeological ongoing dig or what's happening with that?

MS. CHISM: So the site in question, it's called XMK008, and it -- I know that's how I refer to it. So it's -- it has several components meaning that there are different times when people lived at that site and it's as old as 3,600 years ago. So that's actually a very unique component and culture because it's when people started living at Brooks Camp on a more permanent basis. So it's actually part of a larger National Historic Landmark, the Brooks River Archeological District National Historic Landmark.

MR. HILL: Okay. I also know that there are sites like that all through the Katmai National Park area, all the still streams and river beds where people camped and fished and stuff, but, you know, the -- I'm assuming a blatant disregard for the importance. We felt like how about if I went to your hometown and dug up your graveyard and, you know, put a road through it, that was what it meant. So I

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appreciate the update on it and the fact there's some remediation going on. And the people that built the road, is there any kind of, I don't know, feedback or stuff that they can contribute, you know, funding or anything like that to help with the reclamation?

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> MR. STURM: I guess I would say that that's still a work in progress. What we the Park Service have committed to is to do a proper restoration and to work through a process with feedback from tribal representatives to determine what that might be. think regardless of what the ultimate investment will be we will find a way to cover the cost. We feel badly that this has happened and we want to do what we can to make it right.

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MR. HILL: Okay. Thank you. member of the -- of Pauvik, I'm not a Council member, just a member and I really -- having grown up in this area and spent some time up there it was.....

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Anyway I'm glad something's -- that's not being dropped and everything's being worked on. That's good.

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Thank you.

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MR. STURM: Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: My burning question is are you folks partners with BBNC or is that another entity?

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MR. STURM: So I think it's in reference to BBNC's recent acquisition of Katmai Air and Katmailand. They are what we call a concessionaire, they provide services to visiting guests through those properties and the Grosvenor property. And in -- I guess in a sense we are partners, we certainly work together to determine what expectations are for providing an appropriate visitor experience and try to find ways to work together to provide just that when the season hits. So in a sense we are, but ultimately they are a concessionaire that provides a service that we need help to provide.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. We hadn't heard from or hadn't heard any reports of that and I think we've been trying to get the members of the

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BBNC, a representative to come and talk to us regarding, you know, that and we haven't had luck. Our 2 meetings have been scheduled when they're having their 3 4 Board week. So that's good to know. 5 6 MR. STURM: So what I can say is I do have a call with BBNC staff on Friday and I can mention 7 this to them and try to get them to your -- to the fall 8 9 meeting if that might work. 10 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, I think 11 12 Donald has contacted them. We just couldn't get them 13 today because this week is their Board week. 14 MR. STURM: That's right, it is. 15 16 17 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And then our 18 fall meeting they were also busy, but, yeah, mention that when you talk to them. 19 20 21 Okay. 2.2 23 Any other comments. 24 25 (No comments) 26 27 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Hearing or 28 seeing none, thank you. 29 30 MR. STURM: Thank you. 31 32 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah. Okay. I think MOU? 33 34 35 MS. MORRIS LYON: No, Lake Clark. 36 37 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Oh, Lake 38 Clark. 39 MS. RUPP: Madame Chair and members of 40 the Council, my name is Liza Rupp and I'm the 41 subsistence program manager and the cultural resources 42 program manager for Lake Clark National Park and 43 44 Preserve. 45 46 And I have one item for your attention today, specifically one of our SRC members, Teni 47 Hedland, who is a RAC appointed member, his term 48 expired in November I think. And so I was -- I'm 49

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Page 166
     requesting that you discuss whether you'd like to
     reappoint him. I have spoken with him and he would
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     like to continue if you would like to reappoint him.
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     So that would be my request for you to discuss because
     we are always in need of our members. We have one
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     empty seat that we're trying to fill as well that's a
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     State -- a Governor's appointee. So we like to keep as
     many -- close to a full roster as possible because as
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     you all know it's hard to get everyone in one place for
     a meeting such as this.
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                     So that's my request.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes, I -- it would be
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     my honor to nominate Teni to continue on as the Lake
     Clark National SRC representative to the Board.
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                     MS. RUPP:
                                Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Nanci
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     has made a motion to I quess reappoint -- is it Teni?
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       Yes.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               To SRC.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                   Second.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And seconded
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     by Dan Dunaway. Any comments.
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                     MR. HILL: Before this goes -- Teni
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     Hedland's my brother-in-law.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       Sorry. I'm sorry,
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     Lary.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Dan
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I'll tell him you said
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     that.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I know Teni can take a
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joke. So he -- mostly he makes them though.
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                     I was -- word of mouth's good, we
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     didn't -- I'm used to seeing a letter and all that, but
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     if we -- we'll take your word on it I guess and, yeah,
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     I know it's been problematic to keep the SRC staffed
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     and also anyway you can I wish you luck because it's
     helpful to us to get the input from the SRCs. So
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     there's been times in the past that we really needed
     that information. And I've known Teni for many years
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     and he's got a lot of knowledge to share.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: He was on our
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     Board for a time too.
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                     Any other discussions.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: All in favor
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     say aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
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                                 Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Any
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     opposition.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Seeing none,
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     thank you.
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                     But I've been really appreciative about
     this -- our agency group. Now they're sending their
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     managers. Before we'd have an issue and they couldn't --
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      you know, they couldn't help us unless they got back
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39
     to their bosses. So this has been nice.
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                     You have more addition to.....
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                     MS. RUPP: Oh, nothing in particular.
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     I think just the summary I gave you. We have ongoing
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     wildlife projects, especially a brown bear research
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     project that's been kind -- very interesting.
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     wildlife biologist, Buck Mangipane, has been working on
     that for three years. This will be the last year.
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     they've been studying brown bear movement in the
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interior of Lake Clark and it's pretty interesting. His -- maybe by the fall, for the fall meeting I might be able to -- he'll have more of a final product and I'll be able to share that with you, but the bears move interesting way. So that's something.

And then just our general, we're continuing with our counting tower on the Newhalen River just below Nondalton which we've been doing for many years and we'll continue this year as well as counting up on the Twaknaha, the outflow of the Twaknaha Lake. So just our usual wildlife research projects as well as some cultural projects that Karen Evenoff, she's helping with the Mulchatna survey and has also been doing a project with Denali doing some place name sharing with elders and youth from members of the Nondalton community as well as members from Nikolai and Denali. So working on sharing traditional knowledge between different groups and different generations.

So those are some of the highlights.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: I'm trying to speed read this and I'm not very good at it. But this mercury contamination thing kind of jumps off the page at me because in the past I know there's been some evaluation over around the Dillingham area because there'd been a mercury mine. And we were really relieved to find no real levels of concerns. So are there levels of concern in the Park up there or can you tell me a little more?

 MS. RUPP: I am sadly not the best person to tell you more, Crystal Barts is our mercury expert, she's part of our Southwest Alaska Network, but she was supposed to actually present at the last SRC meeting and was unable to make it. But I know there's concerns, but it's not excessive, but there is definitely -- they have been doing some studies and found certain levels of mercury. I actually gave away all my handouts so I don't remember what it says there precisely, but so if you -- she does have a flyer, sort of a summary of her studies that I'm happy to -- I could make sure that Donald gets that and would -- could distribute to the RAC so that you can see. Also if it is of interest we can, you know, in the fall if

you would like maybe we can see if she could be available for -- to come to Dillingham or to present on that because it is a project she's been working on for several years.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Yeah, Liza, I remember one of the comments was made that well, there's — the mercury accumulates over the life span of a fish so we have the long lived lake trout, pike and burbot. So that's where you're finding a lot of the mercury, it comes in I believe — a lot of the salmon come in and they eat the salmon remains and stuff and so that mercury builds up. And the idea was that you'd have to eat a lot of livers because that's where the mercury is going to I believe just — I could be wrong, but that's where it's going to — where you'll find it. So you just — you can eat those fish, but just don't eat the liver or eat the — don't eat a lot of it and that's kind of what the recommendation was.

MS. RUPP: And I know there's a handout that I think is statewide with the proportion of fish -- I mean, the larger the -- same with halibut, you know, you want to eat the smaller halibut. It -- as Lary said it does accumulate over the years so the older the fish the more concentration there is. So women and children should eat smaller or fewer -- you know, that sort of thing. But I think for the general -- especially salmon it is not really a concern. As Lary said they're short lived fish and it can't accumulate that fast in their tissues.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: What I recall was statewide there was concern for pike I think in the St. Mary's area where they were actually pretty high level. And that was -- mercury was a concern nationwide, worldwide, and the salmon industry was very happy to find out that -- but, yeah, I jumped off the page and, yeah, if you could either, you know, through email to Donald or I could give you my email, I always want to stay on top of these kinds of things. So especially like -- it's interesting to hear what Lary says and it's where is it coming from, that old mine up there on

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BRISTOL BAY REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 2/28/2017 Page 170 Lake Clark or, you know, atmospheric accumulation. 2 3 Thank you very much. 4 5 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any more 6 questions or comments. 7 (No comments) 8 9 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: It looks like 10 no more comments. So thank you. 11 12 MS. RUPP: 13 Thank you. 14 Madame Chair. 15 MR. MAINES: 16 17 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Oh, sorry. Bill. 18 19 20 MR. MAINES: I just wanted to make it a formal invite to have you come back for the fall 21 meeting and give us updates on the work that you -- are 2.2 laid out in your report here. It would be nice to 23 continue that cooperation/collaboration on what you're 24 doing and getting to see you a little more. 25 26 27 Thanks. 28 29 MS. RUPP: Certainly. Thank you. sorry I wasn't able to make the fall meeting. It -- I 30 was trying, but it didn't quite workout. So I will 31 definitely -- I have -- I've already written down so 32 I'll make sure to make it a priority and by then we 33 should have some good updates from especially the bear 34 35 survey and the -- or this summer -- you know, this coming summer's fish. 36 37 38 Thank you. 39 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, another 40 thing that I want to say thank you is the agencies -- I 41 think Togiak National Wildlife folks started this and 42 I've always appreciated the reports like this. 43 I'm -- this is probably the third one I've seen 44 including Togiak fish and -- yeah, Togiak report. 45 46 thanks again for giving us these reports because it 47 really summarizes what you're doing and what resources you're working with. 48

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Thank you.

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MR. CROWLEY: Madame Chair, I'm Dave Crowley, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. I am the King Salmon area wildlife biologist. And I appreciate the Council hanging in there. I am going to limit my update to populations of tasty animals.....

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(Laughter)

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MR. CROWLEY:and I'll be brief. First of all I'll start with moose in units 9B and 9C, southern 9B and 9C which we treat more or less as the same population and it's one hunt and that's the way we manage it. We finally got a composition survey in last fall, late November, early December and I've got the results here. I should mention at the same time Troy Hamon with the Katmai National Park was also flying surveys so we were able to do some interesting comparisons and contracts the way we were doing that. Bull/cow ratio was 47 bulls per hundred cows which is really good, it's the best we've seen in a decade or two. It's been quite a while since it's been that high. And also heartening, 26 calves per hundred cows and normally in that area we like to see over 15 percent or 15 calves per hundred is kind of a good year. We've seen more calves the last couple of years and this year we finally confirmed that indeed calf survival seems to be going up at least to December.

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The last thing we saw from that survey that was interesting was that of the bulls that we counted 27 percent of those we determined to be yearling bulls. So that also suggest that survival has gone up quite a bit. That's -- I was actually pretty amazed to see that high of a number. If I see that number into the teens I'm usually satisfied with that, but seeing 27 percent of yearling bulls was really good.

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Also for this area, southern 9B and 9C, finally got some funding, we're going to put collars out this spring, we're going to look at -- similar to what the Refuge has been doing in 9C and E. In 9B and 9C we're going to look at calf survival, we're going to look at cow survival.

One of the things high on my list is movements into and out of the Park area, especially the wilderness area of the Park. And I'd like to determine if that area of the Park which is, you know, it's no access to hunters if that is the source of moose for hunters, if that's a sink, do moose produce elsewhere and they move into the Park where they can't be harvested. And mostly importantly just to try to delineate what the population is that I'm setting my harvest quota for unit 9B and 9C.

So pretty excited, we're going to start out putting 24 collars out this year and hopefully get some more funding for next year and we're going to monitor these for however many years the funding hangs in there. And that's another positive for this year with the license fee increase and Obama being the gun salesman that he was, our budget is in really good shape. I mean, most other State budgets are going down and ours is actually increasing. And it's because of the license fee increase and the Pittman-Robertson funds in general.

I discussed on the phone a little bit about the harvest in 9C, but very quickly in unit 9B the local harvest has increased to about 20 moose per year. And that's for the last three years. And similar to 9C the proportion of the local harvest versus the nonresidents -- nonlocal and nonresidents, has come up by quite a bit, more than three-quarters of the harvest is now by local hunters. Local hunter success in 9B is also increasing. It bottomed out in 2012 and '13 at about 19 percent. In 2015 local hunter success increased to about 55 percent.

I'm going to move on to caribou, but any questions on moose before I do that?

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Go ahead.

MR. CROWLEY: Okay. Thank you, Madame Chair. We did a composition count on the Northern Alaska Peninsula herd last October and the results of that were 24 calves per 100 cows. And I'm a little bit concerned about that number because that's kind of right on the boundary where kind of the rule of thumb is you want to see 24, 25 calves per hundred cows for a

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stable to increasing caribou population. And that's the second year in a row where we've seen a decline in that. And that -- it's not quite a trend yet, I'm definitely keeping an eye on it. The most likely cause would be predation. The habitat's in good condition, the animals that we've been capturing and observing from the helicopter are in excellent shape. There are some incredible bulls down there to the point where we have to have the wow factor in the survey, we got to run the -- by the animals first and look at the big bulls and then go and do a run on the animals to count the animals because very impressive bulls in excellent body condition down there.

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Our bull to cow ratio is around 50 bulls per hundred cows and the actual numbers we got off of that survey was 70 bulls per hundred cows, but I'm sure we were missing a bunch of cows up in the hills. But it was very striking that -- we because also did the SAP in Unimak and we had 50 bulls per hundred cows. But when we went back and did the NAP we just had bulls everywhere and I assume the cows are up in the mountains. Often we can get into the mountains because of, you know, the wind and the clouds.

Overall the population of the NAP is doing very well. The estimated population size is -- and this is since we're not doing the photo census yet based on my computer modeling of the population I'm guessing it's around 3,600 and increasing on the NAP now. We of course started the subsistence hunt last year, the tier two hunt last year. We're going to continue that this year. I'm not going to increase the numbers of permits until that calf survival kind of works itself out. So it's going to be 200 permits again issued between us between us and Becharof Refuge.

And the last time I checked on a hunt for this year, I think the harvest was around 80. Now that's been several weeks, I've been on leave for several weeks. So we still have a ways to go, but we've got the best month coming up here. Hopefully we'll get some more taken in March.

And last fall I had a request from Ugashik if -- to see if I could extend the season to the end of September because the caribou hadn't made it up there yet. And I did that and I think as a result

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there were 15 more caribou taken during that 10 day extension.

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And that is my report for caribou and moose on the Peninsula.

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Any questions.

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Madame Chair.

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Madame Chair. MR. DUNAWAY:

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you very much. Is there a way you can grab an opportunity to check your assumptions on cows, I just -- that makes me nervous because my assumptions can be really fraught and I know talking to Neil Barton over there about ptarmigan and I quess he was talking to you guys over here and so he started asking around over in our area and just -- because he was saying well, I kind of think you're probably okay, but when he started really asking around people are going we're not seeing a lot. So would you have a chance like next spring or -- I know that can be real tricky because they move around and everything else, but just thought I'd ask.

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Thank you.

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MR. CROWLEY: Madame Chair. Yeah, thanks, Dan. I'm pretty sure it's an anomaly because we've been seeing a steady increasing trend every count we've done. And the weather was definitely keeping us out of the area where we would expect to see cows. Our next count of cows is going to be in late May, we're doing parturition survey, a pregnancy survey, so we'll look at the cows again. And there's just -- it would be really strange just to lose all those cows because things were just ticking along, body condition's good, predation's been mostly on calves. And, yeah, but certainly we're going to look at it again in late May and then our next survey in October.

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And this is a little out MR. DUNAWAY: of the area, but since you're here I'll ask is what are you hearing about the south herd and Unimak. Since I used to live in Sand Point and Dutch Harbor and I hunted out of Cold Bay I still am very interested, do

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you have any information?
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                     Thank you.
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                     MR. CROWLEY: Madame Chair. Yes, I do.
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     We also surveyed the SAP and I've actually got those
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     numbers right here. The SAP is increasing still, it's
     been increasing since we did the predator control back
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     in -- starting in 2008. We are at 24 calves per
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     hundred cows and oops, I'm sorry, that was the SAP, 38
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     calves per hundred cows on the SAP and 50 bulls per
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     hundred cows. And the last population estimate I ran
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     was -- and again this is kind of model based because
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     we're not doing a census yet, 2,200.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: And that's from what,
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     Herindean to Unimak?
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                     MR. CROWLEY:
                                   Port Moller to, yeah,
     Unimak Island. Yep. And then speaking of Unimak we're
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     at 40 calves per hundred cows on Unimak and 33 bulls
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     per hundred. And very slowly increasing, we believe
2.2
     the population has increased to around 330 caribou on
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     the island. But that's still dangerously low, we could
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     lose that to, you know, an extreme icing event. It's
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     still quite precarious, but everything's positive so
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     far and fingers crossed. Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any more
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     questions.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Seeing none,
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     thank you.
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                     MR. CROWLEY:
                                   Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              OSM.
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                     MR. COGSWELL: Madame Chair, members of
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     the Council, Stewart Cogswell, OSM. The OSM update is
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     on the back table, I am not going to read this word for
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     word. I will give you a brief synopsis.
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                     Staffing updates. Amee Howard was our
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     policy coordinator, a very amazing and talented person,
     left our office. She's still in the region, she's
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     going to be our Congressional liaison for the region.
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She's very dynamic and she's going to do wonderful there. We're going to miss her. We're going to try to fill her position when this hiring freeze stuff goes off.

Moving on we have Hilary Krieger. She's a new admin person, comes from the Social Security Administration, she's -- so far she's been wonderful. We're happy to have her.

We now have our own outreach specialist, Caron McKee. She comes to us from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and she's been fabulous. I'm working with her on a bunch of outreach materials and she's just been fabulous to work with so I'm really excited to have Caron McKee there.

Tom Doolittle was hired as a new deputy assistant regional director. He's worked in Alaska for many years, most recently he's been with the Forest Service in Craig, Alaska. And he was a deputy Refuge manager in Bethel and Yukon Delta for a while.

And two people that aren't on here I'd like to just say thanks on the record is Jennifer Hardin, she's our anthropology division chief. She stepped up and was the acting fisheries division chief for the past six months to a year. I don't know exactly how long, but she did it for a long time and she did an amazing job. So Jennifer Hardin as of Monday she will be go back to being an anthropology chief, but she did a wonderful job. And I'll add while Jennifer was acting fisheries division chief, Robbin LaVine, an anthropologist stepped up to the supervisory anthropologist or the division chief and did a wonderful job. So I'd just like to thank Jennifer and Robbin for stepping up the plate, they were awesome.

There's stuff on the back of the sheet I'm not going to spend a lot of time on. Nonrural determination. The Board approved the new policy at the January meeting. If you have questions we can talk about that.

The MOU between the Board and State, there's really nothing new. You guys were able to provide input, I think the State provided input, there's a team working together and they're still working on putting -- getting it revised. I see them

in our office all the time working on this. So the MOU is still ongoing between the Board and the State.

The Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, the latest call closed on February 20th. So I don't know how many projects were -- we have yet. Everyone was out of the office that could get into the system to see how many we have. Last time we had 44. So I'm assuming it's probably going to be around there again. And so, yeah, we're going to start that process from now until May. OSM will do analysis, then we have a Technical Review Committee made up of all sorts of different -- all agency folks and they will rank the projects and we'll ask for your comments I believe in the fall.

So that was my non-read update. So I hope that wasn't too fast, but again I just want to thank the -- Jennifer and Robbin, I can't say enough about them stepping to the plate when we were short staffed.

So that's all I have.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any comments

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Seeing none, Okay. Future meeting dates.

Donald.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair. The Council can refer to page 49 of your meeting materials and at the last meeting the Council selected the dates of November 1 and 2 in Dillingham. We need to confirm that. And I just handed out an updated future meeting calendar for next winter's meeting of February and March, 2018.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, Madame Chair, I would like to suggest the Council take a look at February 27th and 28th as meeting dates. My reasoning for this is it seems like that's kind of when we have been having our winter meeting because it kind of

 or questions.

thank you.

suggestions.

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doesn't -- it kind of fits around the basketball schedule as well as people's trip planning. I just know that it's worked for us for the last several year so that would be my suggestion.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any other

Donald.

 MR. MIKE: Just for the Council's information, there's Council members here that serve on other Committees and Councils. And for example we had our two new members, Mr. Dennis Andrew and Victor Seybert, they both are serving on Bristol Bay's Native Health Board and I don't know what their schedule is like for next winter's meeting. So just to keep that in consideration.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

you.

MR. MAINES: I'm sorry, Madame Chair. Donald, the Health Corporation's already made out their meeting schedule for the next three years, all you have to do is get online or call up their public information officer. You'll find out whether or not they've scheduled the same week, same time period for next year. But it's real easy to find out.

I would like to go along with what Nanci proposed, the meeting dates that we're having right now for our meeting.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{DUNAWAY}\colon$ Yeah, thank you. I don't want to be called Mike again.$

Yeah, these dates work for kind of the same reasons as Nanci, I'm following my son in basketball and he gets further in high school I'll be following him closer. If that doesn't work my preference would be for that February 13, 14 or that week sometime would be I think a good alternate for me. But the ones Nanci suggested and that we're working on right now are -- look good to me.

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Page 180 comments. 2 3 I'm sorry. Donald. 4 5 MR. MIKE: Yeah, I just need the Council to confirm their fall meeting date of November 6 7 1 and 2 in Dillingham. 8 9 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: November what? 10 MR. MIKE: November 1 and 2, page 49. 11 I just need Council confirmation that we're still going 12 with those dates. 13 14 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 15 I quess we can 16 go with that. I'm not hearing anything from anybody so 17 we can confirm that. 18 19 MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. 20 21 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Closing 2.2 comments. 23 24 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan. 25 MR. DUNAWAY: I just want to appreciate 26 all the fellow Council members and our -- we work 27 together in a congenial manner and I really appreciate 28 the help Billy gave us earlier on giving context to 29 some of these policy things. It's really helpful and I 30 appreciate all the hard work of the agencies that bring 31 32 this stuff to us. Yeah, like Molly said those summary reports are just great. And keep on building those 33 bull/cow ratios and those calf/cow ratios and we'll all 34 35 be happier. And thank you very much for everybody's time. Welcome to the new RIT. I've been having the 36 opportunity to get to know him a little bit just on a 37 38 general public basis in Dillingham and I think he's a 39 good addition. 40 Thank you. 41 42 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 43 Lary. 44 45 MR. HILL: Madame Chair, a comment. 46 appreciate the opportunity to keep working with this 47 Council. Sometimes you wear so many hats you don't know who you are one day when you go and you've got to 48

49 50 turn your thinking around and who am I today. But I

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always learn something when I come, that's my life, I
     like to learn things all the time especially when it
 2
     comes to the biology. And also some of the facts we've
 3
     learned actually goes along with what as Native elders
 4
     we already knew. So it's good to have, you know,
 5
     confirmed. Other than that, you know, thank you for
 6
     that and the way we all work together real congenially.
 7
 8
 9
10
                     Thank you.
11
12
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Anybody else.
13
14
                     (No comments)
15
16
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So we can
17
     thank you folks for -- oh, Senafont, do you have any
18
     comments?
19
20
                     MR. SHUGAK: No, Madame Chair, just I
21
     enjoyed it all. See you at the next meeting.
2.2
23
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              I appreciate
24
     you sticking with us even though sometimes we forget
25
     you.
26
27
                     Thank you so much for sticking with us
28
     all day.
29
                                               I enjoyed the
30
                     MR. SHUGAK:
                                  No problem.
31
     day.
32
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
33
                                              Okay.
     thank you every for coming and again I want to thank
34
35
     the -- you folks that come, the decision makers so that
     you don't have to go back and go back to your
36
     colleagues or your bosses to confirm what we're trying
37
38
     to do here. So it's been a lot easier for us to make
39
     the formal decisions here when you're talking to us.
40
                     And, Pat, I want to thank you for
41
     faithfully attending. And sometimes you get us out of
42
     a I guess corners. So we must have been doing okay
43
44
     this time.
45
46
                     So thanks again and safe travels home.
47
                     MR. HILL: Motion to adjourn.
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